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## Her Toilet

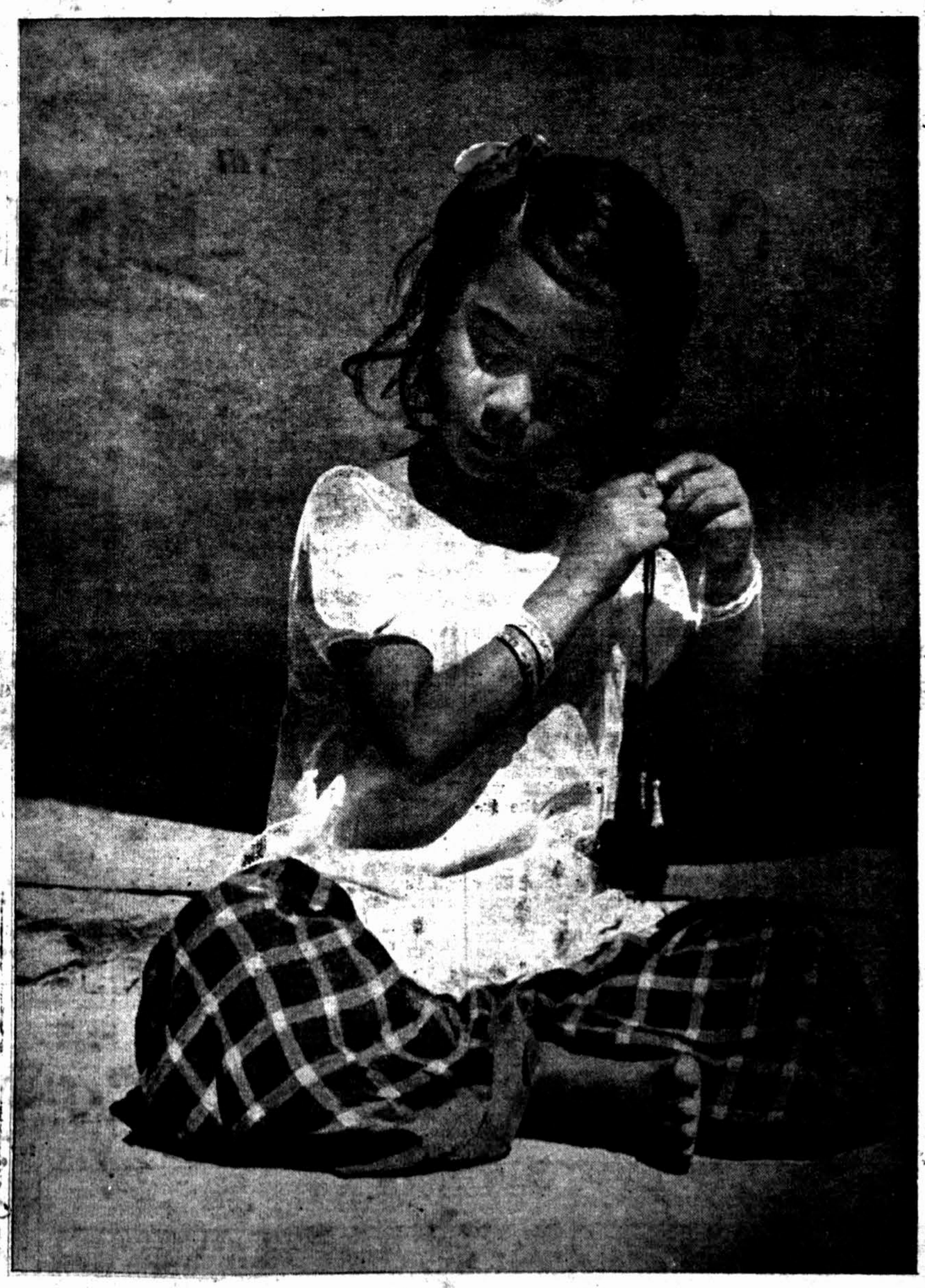

*Photo: B. Ranganathan*

*Inside*

## SARDAR PATEL • THE MAN OF ACTION

**Sixty Years An Author**

**Beauty In Glass**

Snatched FROM the Gallows—VIII

# THE CASE OF THE WILD HAIRY MAN

By LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

**Famous Detective, forgery expert and criminologist.**

***Eighth in this Authentic Crime Series, this story tells how a wild, unkempt-looking beggar, after killing Augusto Okonski, wiped the fingerprints off, thrust the revolver into the hand of Mrs. Okonski and ran away. Mrs. Okonski, charged with the murder of her husband, with no tangible evidence to prove that she was innocent, is saved from the gallows by the timely and intelligent investigations of detective chief Santiago Romero.***

**The constable ran through the main entrance of the block of flats in Tvalos Street, Buenos Aires, and sprinted in the direction of flat 155.**

He burst into the living-room to find the dead body of Augusto Okonski stretched out on the carpet in an ever-widening pool of his own life-blood.

In one corner of the room, the dead man's wife, pretty little Ana Okonski, leaned against the wall in terror-stricken horror. She had pressed the back of her left hand against her mouth and was biting heavily on the flesh of the knuckles to hold back the hysterical sobs. Her right hand hung limply at her side and clenched tightly in the strained fingers was the murder weapon—a .45 revolver.

Automatically the constable wrapped his handkerchief around his hand, prized Ana's fingers from the weapon and dropped it into his pocket before kneeling over the body on the floor

There was no doubt that Okonski was dead. Two heavy leaden slugs and torn through the ventricles of his heart.

## "He Wiped Off The Prints"

The policeman rose to his feet, and through force of habit, brushed the dust off his knees.

"How did this happen?" he asked.

It was some moments before Ana Okonski could force words from her lips. Every time she opened her mouth she had to bite back involuntary screams:

"A man!" she cried at last. "A wild, hairy man! He killed my husband and ran away!"

"What did he look like?"

"He was a wild sort of man. He had wild staring eyes. He was in here talking to my husband when I came in. Suddenly he pulled out a revolver and shot my husband. Then he wiped the fingerprint off it and pushed it into my hand before he ran away."

The constable looked at her curiously: "He wiped the fingerprints off and then forced it into your hands?" he asked incredulously.

"Yes," came the half-hysterical, half-frightened answer. "He did it just before he ran away."

"Which way did he go?" the policeman asked. "I ran back to this block of flats the moment I heard the shots. But no one passed me. Which way did he go?"

"I don't know. He ran out the flat door."

That was all the constable could get out of her. She seemed far too terrified to be able to supply any further details.

* * *

## Her Unlikely Story

It was all that the Santiago Romero, district chief of detectives could learn from her either when he questioned her closely a short time later.

Ana Okonski insisted that she did not know who the man was. She had never seen him before, she claimed. She did not even know he was in the flat and had only come through into the sitting-room to find him on the point of shooting her husband.

The detectives present at the questioning looked at one another.

"How the devil does she expect to get away with a story like that?" one of them muttered. "No killer would push the gun into her hand before running away."

"Of course not," another agreed. "He'd be too afraid she'd shoot him in the back as he ran. If there was any man—which I doubt—it must have been someone she knew—someone she's trying to shield."

In the effort to get further details, Romero set his men to questioning everyone in the block of flats. He also sent detectives to question occupants of the other buildings in the street.

## Foregone Conclusion

In very quick time, the occupier of one of the flats reported that the had heard an argument going on in the Okonski flat just before the shooting. The argument had gone on for sometime; she had heard raised shouting voices, but she was unable to catch what was said.

A few hours later, the police laboratory reported to Romero that the only definite fingerprints on the gun were those belonging to Mrs. Okonski: "The revolver appears to have been hurriedly, but carefully wiped, before the murder," the report said. "All other prints have been either wiped away or smudged."

"Ballistics tests show that the gun taken from Mrs. Okonski was the gun which fired the fatal shots."

No one was surprised when the following day, Ana Okonski was brough before Dr. Lamarque, the investigating magistrate, for preliminary examination in connection with the murder.

The story she told was incredible No murderer in his right mind would after shooting a woman's husband, calmly push the still loaded revolver into her hand. In addition, if there had been such a man, and he had wished to avoid leaving identifiable fingerprints, he had merely to take the gun away with him.

On top of that, the constable testified that, although he had heard the shots and had hurried to the flat immediately, he had seen no sign of an escaping murderer.

His evidence was followed by that of the neighbour who had heard the violent quarrel going on in the Okonski flat for some time previous to the murder.

In view of this there was little doubt about the eventual outcome of the case. It was a foregone conclusion that, on the basis of this evidence, Ana Okonski would be convicted of murder.

* * *

## Romero Has Doubts

Although the exidence seemed so clear, however, Santiago Romero was more than a little perturbed:

"The whole case depends on who wiped that gun," he told Inspector Alfonso Martinez. "When we have proved that, we have proved everything.

"You know as well as I do that any pistol you like to pick up is covered with the fingerprints of a dozen or more people depending on the number who have handled it since it was cleaned.

"If there were a lot of other prints on it and hers were the topmost set, I'd say she'd killed her husband. In that case it would look as if she's lost control of herself after an argument and had snatched up the gun and shot him.

"As I see it, the fact that the gun has only got her prints on it is evidence suggesting her innocence. If she wanted to throw the murder on to someone else she'd take good care to have someone else's fingerprints on the gun and to see that hers were not there. She would not wipe off all the other prints and then put her own on it if she was trying to fake a killing. May be there's something in what she says, after all!"

"But it's so improbable," Martinez protested. "It just isn't natural. I can't see any killer putting a loaded revolver into the hands of a woman just after he's murdered her husband in front of her. That would be a sure way to commit suicide."

"Normally I'd agree with you," Romero assented. "However, we're going to proceed on the basis that she might be telling the truth and we're going to look for that 'wild, hairy man'".

## Clue Of The Beggar

He set a squard of detectmes to questioning everyone in the bourhood to find out whether any of them had ever seen a man such as Ana Okonski described. He sent others to contact all the dead man's friends and relatives in the hope that they might be able to provide a lead. He set others to checking the dead man's papers.

In a few hours, one of his men discovered a witness who recalled having seen Okonski, some weeks before, in the company of a wild, unkempt-looking fellow who seemed to fit Ana's description.

"Okonski seemed to be taking him towards his flat," the witness reported. "The man looked like a beggar to me and I got the impression that Okonski was either taking him home for a meal or else he was going to find him a job of some sort."

Two days later, a relative reported that a man of this type really existed. "Okonski often helped him with gifts of money though he was getting rather tired of it lately," he stated.

* * *

## The Stolen Revolver

When Romero's men checked up on the serial numbers found on the revolver they discovered that it had been reported stolen many months before. At the time of reporting the theft, the owner had given a brief description of the thief. This too checked with Ana's descriptions.

Shortly after that, one of the junior detectives burst excitedly into Romero's office:

"I think there may be something in this, after all, sir," he said. "While we were going through Okonski's diaries we found a lot of entries mentioning that he had been giving sums of money to a beggar named Ernesto Pesce. It seems that Pesce used to hang around and pester him for money from time to time. We checked the name Pesce in the files. There are three of them altogether and two seem to fit in with the description. However, the most likely is a fellow whose records are on file at Rosario and we've sent to the local police for a copy of his photograph."

Waiting until he received the reply from the Rosario police, Romero took the photographs of all three possible suspects and mixed them up with another dozen photographs selected at random from the police files. Then, he went down to the cells to see Ana Okonski.

## "That's The Man"

He thrust the fifteen picture's front of her: "Can you identin of these?" he asked simply. The dead man's wife thumbed through them rapidly until she came to the Rosario picture. "That's the man," she cried. "That's the man who murdered by husband. I'd know him anywhere."

Her identification was quickly borne out by the man whose revolver had been stolen; by Okonski's relative; by the neighbour who had seen Peace and Okonski going towards the flat and by a number of other witnesses who had seen Pesce worrying Okonski for money at various times in the past.

On this evidence Romero sent out a general alarm for Pesce's arrest. He also approached Dr. Lamarque to secure Ana Okonski's release.

Pesce was not arrested until some time later, in March 1936, when a policeman in Cordoba recognised him.

After one or two futile attempts to deny the murder, Pesce finally broke down and admitted that he had killed Okonski during a quarrel in the latter's flat. It was this quarrel which the tenant of the lower flat had heard.

Pesce had gone to the flat for money but had been refused. An argument had followed. This culminated in a scuffle.

"I was afraid he was going to kill me", the murderer claimed. "I shot him in self-defence to save my own life."

However, the Buenos Aires Court refused to believe his story. Erneste Pesce was found guilty and sentenced to 25 years inmprisonment with hard labour.

HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU WOKE IN THE MORNING TRUSSED IN STRAW, FOR YOU WERE TO BE BURNED AT THE STAKE —
AND THEN YOU PUT ON A DRESSING GOWN AND WENT OUT AND ABOUT, BUT YOU WERE RATHER BITTER ABOUT IT ALL?

## —THIS DREAM MEANS:

**This is a dream of depression, plus guilt.**

**That you feel "rather bitter about it all" indicates the depression. This is caused by a sense of guilt pretty deep down in your subconscious mind; and with that sense of guilt is the feeling that it must be expiated; as symbolised by your being trussed in straw so that you may be burned at the stake. Fire is symbolically the great cleanser of impurity and sin and guilt.**

**Depression plus guilt is commonly caused by a fierce hatred of someone which cannot find an outlet; and which, therefore, becomes dammed up and ultimately directed inwards against yourself.**

**Depression of this sort is a sort of self-hatred; note the common enough phrase, "How he must hate himself."**

**It would be as well for you to analyse the resentments of the day previous. If there is anyone you should tell off, tell him off rather than bottle it up. But for the most part it is better if you can admit your hatred and aggression, try to harness it to some constructive, helpful piece of work, and stop feeling the martyr.**

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**Lord Mountbatten and Sardar Patel**

**This picture was taken last month when the Sardar who is now recuperating at Mussorie, gave a reception in honour of the rulers of the Malwa Union.**

# SARDAR PATEL: THE MAN OF ACTION

**THE assessments of Vallabhbhai Patel's personality are many and varied in degree of appreciation and criticism. He has been commonly known as the strong man of the Congress; his extraordinary courage and flint-like determination, even in the face of overwhelming odds and his organising genius are legendary.**

He is beloved by some, while to many others he is a man to be feared, a ruthless exterminator. His name speaks for a grim strategist and a scheming man of battles and wars and yet he has deserved to be called "the architect of the Indian Union." As a strict disciplinarian Patel stands second to none. It is Pandit Nehru, however, who in his inimitable way of expressing things, has beautifully summed up the personality of Vallabhbhai Patel by calling him, "a brave captain of our people in war and peace, stout-hearted when others may waver"

That, perhaps, is the best appraisal of the personality of the Sardar of Bardoli. Whether in war or in peace, in private or public life, Patel has always been the symbol of indomitable courage and moral strength. Despair is unknown to him and even in the midst of worst calamities he retains the balance of his mind and preserves a calm and unruffled spirit. Mahadeo Desai relates an incident which indicates, the marvellous control the man exercises over his feelings and emotions. Once, while Vallabhbhai was defending an important case, a telegram announcing the death of his wife was handed over to him. He read the message and putting it in his pocket proceeded with his work as if nothing had happened. Then again in the recent crisis that overtook India, while even Pandit Nehru, betrayed a feeling of disappointment and frustration, Patel remained firm and unshaken.

## His Motto

Single-mindedness of purpose, strong convictions and a keen and realistic eye to see things in their correct perspective are the factors that enable him to weather all storms. Once he makes a decision he never looks back upon it and keeps to the track through thick and thin. His perseverance and doggedness are simply astounding and the unshakable tenacity with which he pursues his objectives a model of its own. "One thing at a time, and that done well" has been his motto in life and whatever he has undertaken he has not left unfinished.

From his early youth Vallabhbhai has been a mixture of curious traits, having inherited the war-like spirit from his father, Zaverbhai a 1857 veteran, and not a little of the statesmanship and the independent mindedness from his illustrious brother Vithalbhai. Born on 31st October 1875 in Kansad, a village in Gujarat, as a student Vallabhbhai was not a bright lad, but nevertheless a very precocious child extremely unmanageable and a terror to his teachers. After matriculating from Nadiad, circumstances and partly his temperamental dislike for academic study, prevented Patel from pursuing his studies further. He however, successfully passed through the pleader's examination and set up practice, showing a marked preference for criminal against civil law.

Before long Patel was the leading lawyer of his district. His success in this direction was so phenomenal that even the judiciary began to feel jittery about it and consequently the magistrate's court was transferred from Borsad to Anand and back to Borsad when Patel followed the magistrate with his toga. Patel, however, could not afford to waste time in chasing the magistrate, for he had yet to fulfil his one ambition in life of becoming a barrister.

As soon as he was able to collect some money Patel embarked on the journey and by dint of sheer industry and preserving application—he put in 14 hours of solid reading at the Middle Temple library and covered 11 miles daily from his residence, to and fro—he secured a first class and topped the list of successful candidates. Having achieved the purpose of his visit to Europe his one track mind and singular lack of intellectual curiosity, would not suffer him to take the opportunity to visit the continent. He returned to India, the way he had gone, and resumed his practice.

## Becomes Gandhiji's Follower

There was plenty of scope for the young Middle Temple barrister in India, but ere long, Patel had to take one of the most important decisions of his life, a decision which perhaps he has never since regretted. India then was passing through stirring times. Mahatma Gandhi fresh from his satyagraha triumphs in South Africa, had invaded the Indian political stage with his weapon of non-violence. At first Vallabhbhai ridiculed "the antics of the little man" and when once Gandhiji ventured into the Ahmedabad Club to explain the technique of his new weapon, Vallabhbhai showed his indifference by engaging himself in a game of cards in a corner of the house with a sarcastic grin on his lips. Soon after that came the devastating Gujerat famine. The starving peasants clamoured for the suspension of the land taxes, but the Government remained obdurate and Gandhiji unsheathed his sword of satyagraha.

Patel, till then an infidel to the Gandhian creed, contemplated over Gandhiji's programme and was convinced of its efficacy. Always a practical minded man he understood the highly practical and militant outlook of Gandhi's policy and plunged whole hog for "the little man" to the bewildering astonishment of his friends and acquaintances. He organised the simple peasants into an impenetrable phalanx of passive resisters, and in spite of the Government's repressive measures, the "no-tax" campaign was a tremendous success and marked the triumphant entry of Vallabhbhai Patel into the arena of Indian politics.

It was also the beginning of an association between the mystic Gandhi and the realist Patel an association which is unique in the political history of any country. Ever since Patel has remained faithful to his guru.

This association is full of hoary memories of many a heroic battle in the struggle for freedom. Ever since the Borsad no-tax campaign, Patel has always stood by Gandhiji always in the forefront of every revolutionary movement sponsored by Gandhi and the Congress. During the Ahmedabad Mill Strike he was Gandhiji's right hand man and as chairman of the Reception Committee of the Ahmedabad Congress, which met after the Jallianwala Baug massacre, Patel was mainly responsible for the adoption by the Congress of the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Plans for the non-co-operation movement however went awry and following Gandhiji's internment after the Chauri-Chaura episode, Congress began to veer towards constitutionalism. Consequently Patel, always loving the thrill of a fight more than anything else resigned from the Congress with the intention of engaging himself in constructive work, but the authorities had cause to be worried about his activities. Then, following the example of most Congress luminaries he took up civic work and was for some time the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

## The Bardoli Epic

It was the Bardoli epic, when Patel successfully organised the peasants to resist the Government's attempts to enhance the land taxes, that brought Patel into the front rank of the Congress. Single-handed he goaded the peasantry to rebellion and defiance of Government's repressive measures. When the Government threatened confiscation Patel coolly asked "Will they carry the land to England?" and urged the peasants to firmness, relaxing only when Gandhi's interference produced an acceptable compromise formula.

The Congress at this time, thoroughly disappointed and frustrated after a barren parliamentary adventure and having failed to receive an answer to its demand for Dominion Status within a year voiced during the Calcutta session, plumped for complete independence. Civil disobedience began with the historic Dandi March and Gandhi and Patel were soon arrested. Patel had however, prior to his arrest given the 'go ahead' call and thousands followed him into the jail. It was not long before the Congress grew war-weary and the Government too were tired of the whole affairs. A temporary lull was brought about by the Gandhi Irwin pact.

The recognition of his services to the nation came in 1931 when Patel was elected President of the Karachi Congress and though at the moment Congress was in a conciliatory mood, he boldly asserted the demand for complete national independence. Patel was not happy over the way things were proceeding. Even while Gandhiji was deliberating at the Round Table Conference, the administration had begun to violate the Gandhi-Irwin pact and some of the Congress leaders had been arrested.

Civil disobedience began once again and Gandhi and Patel found themselves lodged together in the Yerawada Jail. On his release in 1934, on medical grounds, President Patel sensed the rift that was growing between the right and left wings of the Congress. He found also that Gandhi's programme was unacceptable to the nation as a whole, and a strange thing for a disciple he demanded the resignation of Gandhi from the Congress. The Congress, however thought otherwise and put Gandhi once more at the helm of affairs.

## Virtual Congress Dictator

In 1936, when Congress decided on a parliamentary programme, Patel along with Rajen Babu and Maulana Azad, was put in charge of the Party Machine. But before long it became evident that Patel had become the virtual Congress dictator. In right earnest, he set about the task of teaching Congressmen the art of administration and transforming the Congress from a revolutionary body into a parliamentary party. Men and women who had been trained and accustomed to break laws, became legislators and administrators overnight, and in spite of all their limitations, thanks to Patel's organising genius, they did a pretty job of it.

With an iron hand Patel moved on pushing through one after another reform, crushing down all opposition that was brought against the Congress steam roller. Within the Congress Parliamentary Group none dared disobey him. The ministers looked upon him with awe as schoolboys do towards a very exacting master. Those who were bold enough to disagree with Patel were ruthlessly purged out. Dr. N.B. Khare and Mr. K. F. Nariman being two classic victims of Patel's disciplinary machine. Many were alarmed and thought Patel was turning the Congress into a fascist organisation but Patel knew the necessity of a well-knit disciplined party if the administration of the various provinces was to be co-ordinated and that being precisely his job he knew too how to get it done, and did it till the war put an end to provincial autonomy.

Here Patel had excelled himself as

**This doughty soldier, the veteran of many battles, who wears the crown of a consummate statesman is indispensable to India faced with gigantic problems of reconstruction and consolidation.**

***By Eleuterio Soares***

**(Continued on Page 22)**

# KOREA GOES TO THE POLLS TOMORROW

*American-occupied Korea goes to the Polls tomorrow--for the first time since her inception 4,000 years ago. As has been the case with the Italian elections and elsewhere, political observers expect violence to play a notable part and do not even rule out the possibility of attempts at assassinations. But all seem to agree on one point—there is not the slightest doubt expressed in any quarter—that the rightist leader Rhee Syng Man will head the new Government. Here are certain of his observations in connection with the military and economic setup of new Korea.*

**By Ray Falk**

**Tomorrow the people of American occupied Korea will vote in a national election conducted by the Military Government and supervised by the United Nations. It will be the first time the Korean people ever will have voted for a representative government in their 4,000-year history; it will also mark Korea's first exercise of sovereignty in 40 years.**

As one high American military officer put it, "I just hope we get past May 9 without too many deaths".

As for the results, officers here are practically certain that Harvard-educated Rhee Syng Man, a Rightist, will be the strong man of the new government.

Rhee has been alternately called a patriot, a stubborn old man, an intellectual, a bluffer, a crook and a dictator. Perhaps he is a little bit of each. He has spent the last 50 years in Hawaii and Europe as the self-appointed ambassador of Korea to the League of Nations and later as the voice of Korea in Washington.

I visited Rhee at his house. It is a horrible example of Korean architecture, with mud walls and paper doors. It rests like a fortress on the side of a barren cliff on the outskirts of Seoul. Two armed policemen stood at the gate. With one of them, I crossed a bridge built over a deep trench that had been cut into the mountain—making one side of the estate unapproachable. A high wall and barbed wire protected the other side.

* * *

I was asked to wait in the guardhouse, where eight policemen with rifles over their shoulders were standing by. Finally a secretary came to fetch me, and we walked past another guard into the Rhee living room.

Seventy-three-year-old Rhee buried his hands in the sleeves of his silk jacket, crossed his silk-panted legs and tolked about the future Korean Government in a most personal "we". "We want the United States to help us build up a national defence force" Rhee said. "Then we hope to succeed in uniting north and south Korea. America cannot pull out of Korea until the Soviets leave their zone.

## U.S. Help Sought

**"The United States permitted the Russians to build a north Korean Communist army of 200,000. If we are given the weapons we can train our own army in six weeks. We have the source material in our constabulary and big youth groups. American offices will help us train our army. We'd also like to have some of the American advisers and technicians if the military government stay here to help us."**

Asked what he plans to do with the 30 per cent of Korean land and the 70 per cent of its factories formerly owned by the Japanese and held in trust by the military government for the next Korean Government, Dr. Rhee said:

"The land will be bought from the landowners at the right price and the tenants will pay the government in crops until they pay for the properties. The factories will remain under the government and will be run as public utilities".

All during our interview, male secretaries were peeping from behind partitioning curtains. Sometimes a woman in her forties, who talked and acted like a Bohemian intellectual, would dart in and out of the room. She was Mrs. Francesca Rhee. Born in Austria and married to Rhee during his exile, she is said to be the driving force behind his aspirations.

* * *

Dr. Rhee is the candidate of the Korean Democratic Party. It is the best organized, best financed and most influential Rightist party in south Korea. The party is composed of the wealthiest Koreans and controls a majority of the key positions in the departments set up by the American Military Government. The party is composed of many prominent Koreans who served and prospered under the Japanese. For this reason they have been under continual attack by Korean moderates.

The other powerful Rightist leader is Kim Koo, chairman of the Korean Independence Party. More of a patriotic anarchist than a politician or an intellectual, he and his henchmen are perfect examples of the violent Korean character which is disturbing local politics. Sixty-nine-year-old Koo's popularity stems from his part in the Shanghai bomb-throwing incident in 1932 which cost former Japanese ambassador to Washington Kichisaburo Nomura his right eye, former foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu his left leg and killed and maimed some other high Japanese army and navy officers. He also was implicated in the March 1, 1947, attempt to set up a provisional government in defiance of the American Military Government.

## Political Killers

**Although an extremist, Koo took his followers out of the Rhee camp last year. His Korean independence party opposes the holding of elections before north and south Korea are united. After his split with Rhee, Koo is alleged to have gathered a committee of his henchmen together and to have made up a list of Korean leaders due for extermination.**

His men killed Dr. Chang Duk Soo, Secretary-General of the democratic party. This was brought out in an American provost court trying 10 of Koo's followers. Next on the list was Seoul's metropolitan police chief, Chang Taik Sang, who barely escaped an attempt on his life.

On February 24, the Korean press reported a party Koo gave for his former colleagues in the Korean Government-in-exile in Chungking. "After dinner" the news account added, "a moving picture was shown depicting the hero, the late Yun Pong Kil, throwing bombs at the Japanese in Shanghai"

Even such wise moderates as Dr. Kim Kyu Sik are not safe from Korean fanatics. On February 27 the local press reports, Dr. Kim Kyu Sik received an anonymous package containing two pistol bullets. The enclosed letter asked him to "quit politics and surrender yourself to Dr. Rhee. These (bullets) remind you that if you don't do as you are told, these bullets will carry out their original mission"

Dr. Kim Kyu Sik recently resigned from the one-sided (Rightist) interim assembly because he felt it was not representative of the people. Half its legislators were Rightists elected in the 1946 election and the other half mostly liberals appointed by Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of all American forces in Korea.

With Kim Kyu Sik's announced resignation from politics, the last chance for a moderate ticket in the coming elections has faded. It takes a ruthless man to keep his head above water in Korean politics and there is no moderate with such characteristics. Sik, a former professor in China, is sick and wrinkled. His conversation is interspersed with puffs on a pipe so long he cannot light it himself. His idealism makes him quite critical of the occupation.

* * *

"Military Government has put incompetents in charge of former Japanese factories," he said. "The new managers are so ignorant they have sold most of the raw materials and used up the reserves. The Korean masses do not relish M.G. They consider life worse now than it was under the Japanese".

This is a common thought expressed by Koreans who are naturally resentful of anyone sitting on their doorstep. But the anti-American feeling is not nearly as strong now as it was when I visited here last summer. The people on the street are far more friendly today; they pass fewer insulting remarks.

On the Left in the Korean political arena stands the Democratic National Front. It is a federation of the Leftist parties, unions and social groups. The organization wields great political influence over the ignorant masses and echoes the slogans and platforms laid down by the people's committee in north Korea. The south Korea labour party is an amalgamation of the Communist party. It has branches throughout the provinces and its land-reform platform appeals to some of the farmers.

I have been unable to interview any of the major leaders of the Leftist parties, most of whom have gone underground in the last six months.

What action the leftists will take in the coming elections—besides rioting—is not foreseeable. Their platform is the latest Soviet platform: let the troops of both countries retire and then have elections on both sides of the 38th parallel.

Last year there were more than 200 parties in Korea. But most of them have given up and joined the big ones. There is a Korean saying that when three men get together you have four parties. Parties in Korea rest on personal leadership and not on ideas or platforms. Koreans an isolated people, do not even trust one another. Their change in allegiance is swift. They know neither family nor political loyalty.

## Role Of Youth Corps

**The various Korean youth corps have played an important role in the elections. They will be expected to do all the dirty work for both sides. On the eve of March 1—Korea's national holiday, celebrating the unsuccessful uprising against the Japanese in 1919—youth groups gathered all over town. In front of the headquarters building of the greater Korean independent youth corps, I saw men in their twenties proudly wearing riding boots, shabby uniforms and caps which were an almost exact replica of the old storm-trooper style.**

They rode up and down the streets in trucks, singing and saluting in fashion similar to what I had seen in early Nazi days. At a sign from a leader they all threw up their arms and shouted: "Manse Rhee Syng Man"—meaning, Rhee, may you live 1,000 years. This comes much closer in meaning to the Nazi "Heil Hitlers" than to the Banzais for the Emperor of Japan. Rhee is the idol of the youth corps which claims a membership of 1,200,000. Its leader is one Soh Sang Chun, who studied "physical culture" in Germany and Japan.

The next day at Seoul stadium, 80,000 young people gathered to hear addresses by Rhee Syng Man and General Hodge. Soon after the opening of the meeting a small group of Communists threw pamphlets up in the air, started pushing and shoving in an effort to break up the meeting. A fist fight ensued in which this very small group of reds was beaten beyond recognition. Koreans kicked and punched the boys long after they were

(Continued on Page 21)

# Cup Final Thrill

Rowley, the Manchaster United centre-forward (right), heads the ball towards the Blackpool goal during a corner kick as HAYWARD, the Blackpool centre-half leaps across too late. An incident during the Cup Final at Wembley.

Clive Holland published his first book, "The Golden Hawk", in 1888—and he is still writing. He believes the only living author to have surpassed this record is Bernard Shaw. Nearly half of Mr. Holland's 40-odd books were travel books. His most popular novel "My Japanese Wife", now 53 years old, has been translated into many languages and is now being re-printed.

## I Knew Zola, Hardy, R.L.S.

# MY 60 YEARS ★ OF AUTHORSHIP

*By Clive Holland*

***It is 60 years since Clive Holland published his first book. And now, at 82, he is celebrating his "Diamond Jubilee" as an author by adding yet another to a list of publications which fills a half-colum of "Who's Who".***

***In between the two events he has seen some of his many books translated into several languages, and his best-known novel, "My Japanese Wife", now 53 years old, is just being reprinted.. He has been decorated by the Kings of Denmark and Belgium. Now, looking back over 60 years' writing he tells of Zola, Hardy, Stevenson and other writers he has met.***

**FEW authors live to see the 60th anniversary, or "Diamond Jubilee" of the publication of their first book. Now that this has happened to me—and I am still writing, with a new book just coming out—I have been making inquiries to discover how near it is to being a "record".**

**And in the last 200 years I can only find two others: Lord Tennyson, whose first book was published in 1830 and who died in 1892, and George Bernard Shaw, whose first book was published in 1879.**

**During my long life I have met quite a number of well-known, and in some cases famous, people. I knew Zola, after he had been driven from France for his defence of Dreyfus. Short and stout, near-sighted, yet giving the impression of great power and energy, he was most unlike a typical literary man.**

**He interested me by saying, when expressing his surprise at the storm caused in England by the translations of his Rougon-Macquart novels! "I always thought you English people were realists. I am a relist and yet you do not understand my novels"**

## *Advise From R. L. S.*

**Very different in every way was one of the first writers I ever met, at the time when I myself was beginning to write: Robert Louis Stevenson. It was while he was living at Bournemouth my home town, for his health. He was an amazing and fascinating personality. It was one afternoon when he was standing on the West Cliff, not far from his house "Skerryvore". He was gazing out over the bay to the beautiful line of the green, chalk hills of the Isle of Purbeck. He was clad in his Inverness cape, and were what was in those days known as a "slouch" hat. I went up and stood near him, and he at last spoke to me. And then I said "You are Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, are you not?" And he smiled, and replied "Yes, I am". We got into conversation, and I hold him how much I had enjoyed "Treasure Island". He smiled and said "Oh, that's naught but a boy's yarn".**

**Then he told me that we were looking at his favourite view, as it reminded him of Scotland "a wee bit"**

**Afterwards I visited him at "Skerryvore", and one ineffaccable memory is that of seeing Mrs. Stevenson carrying him downstairs in her arms like an infant, when he had come down to have a chat with me after resting. So light and frail had he become**

**When he had gone to Samoa we corresponded for a time, and in one letter he gave some good advice to a young writer, which I have never forgotten. And on once occasion he told me how "Treasure Island" came to be written, and how he had drawn the famous map of the island when he lay stretched full length on the floor one wet afternoon, while trying to amuse a young relative: colouring the map from the boy's paint box.**

**The advice he gave me in the letter was good. Here is what he wrote: "From a great distance and after considerable delay the result of sheer neglect....I am glad that you can say that you are getting on. Hard work is all that we can bring. And if it is hard work really—not prolonged work—it will go far to command success".**

**He himself knew what hard work meant; and he cherished no illusions regarding it; for he was most meticulous in the revision of his own.**

## *Hardy And Ghosts*

**I met Thomas Hardy some little time after the publication of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". I had been one of his admirers and constant readers for some years, and had written articles about his novels and Wessex. As a consequence of this I was asked by one of the leading American literary magazines to write a series of three articles upon Hardy's novels and the land of Wessex I wrote to Hardy and asked if I might come and see him, and tell him what I had planned. I had a prompt reply "Yes, come". This was the commencement of a friendship that lasted until his death.**

**I arrived at 'Max Gate" on a fine July day: having ridden over from Bournemouth on my bicycle. When he came into the room he was dressed in a loose-fitting jacket and knickerbockers of a brownish tweed, and, after a long chat, during which I told him of my scheme for the articles, we went out on to the lawn to await lunch. He told me of the finding of the skeletons of several Roman soldiers, and other traces of the Roman occupation when the carriage drive was being made.**

**On the verge of the lawn there was set a large upright stone, possibly, Hardy said, of Druidical origin He stood by it. Then suddenly asked: 'Do you believe in ghosts?" And when I replied "I don't quite know" he laughed, and said: "Well, if there be such supernatural manifestations, they should surely be seen walking here o'nights"**

**Hardy once said that when a young man he would have willingly given ten years of his life to "have seen a real ghost".**

## *"Get Up, Speak Up, And-----"*

**I soon realised what a great man and writer he was, so human and humane—and these characteristics are not synonymous And others discovered the same qualities.**

**I once took to "Max Gate" another writer, Madame Sarah Grand, whose novel "The Heavenly Twins" made her famous. The luncheon table talk between Sarah Grand and Hardy was brilliant, but its heterodox trend somewhat distressed Mrs. Hardy As we were on our way home, Sarah Grand suddenly remarked: "Hardy was not a bit the man I had imagined. What a human man he is. I shall not easily forget meeting him".**

**A French writer that I met and get to know was Paul Blouet, who under the pseudonym of Max O'Rell, became widely known to English readers of the last generation as the author of "John Bull and His Island" a somewhat satirical, but good-humoured, account of our little idiosyncrasies. I was the means of getting him to lecture at the Bournemouth Winter Gardens. He brought down the house.**

**After the lecture, as I was then just commencing my own lecturing career in a small way, I asked him if he could impart any hint that would assist me. He smiled, and said: "Have something to say. Get up and say it. Speak up. And then. Shut up". Only, the last two words sounded less harsh in French.**

## *A Grand Dame*

**I will close with a Victorian author and a period vignette. The lady I remember so well was for many years a best seller, her novel, "Lady Audley's Secret", bringing her fame. At the time I knew her and with my wife, used to visit her she lived in a beautiful Georgian house at Richmond which had a charming garden and even an orangery. The house formerly had belonged to the Bishops of Lichfield and bore their name. Miss Braddon, for she it was, remember so well had married her publisher Mr. Maxwell, and was one of what is usually called "the old school". She was a charming old lady, and a great hostess, loving society of literary, and stage folk.**

**She was very particular over the rendering of the respect to which she was entitled. And a rather delightful custom prevailed at her luncheon parties. When she gave the signal all the gentlemen stood up, and one of them, usually the oldest present stepped to the door the others making a kind of "processional path" for their hostess to pass along. She, leaning upon her silver-mounted ebony stick, and bowing and smiling on all her guests, left the room followed by the ladies.**

**It was a charming survival of the manners of an age that was then passing away, and exhibited a clever and urbane woman in exactly the picture she fitted.**

**This hitherto unpublished photograph of Thomas Hardy was taken by Mr. Holland on the occasion of the first visit described in the article. Hardy is seen standing beside the "druid stone" in his garden at Max Gate Mr Holland's "Diamond Jubilee" is being marked by the publication of his new book "Thomas Hardy's Wessex Scene".**

1. Intricate and exquisite piece of engraving which took 6 months to complete. Extreme skill is required for this and the engraver must possess an artistic and creative sense.

2. The sand used in making lead crystal Glass has to be of the highest degree of purity.

3. Years ago it was thought that glass cutting was injurious to health, but statistics have shown that the average life of a glass cutter is 73-years.

4. Many of the Stourbridge firms are giving detailed attention to the training of boys and have big apprenticeship schemes.

5. This modern glasshouse has asbestos curtains in front of the mouths of the pots to keep it in the heat, electric fans and plenty of light. The furnace can be fired with either oil or producer gas.

# BEAUTY IN GLASS

**NOWHERE in the world is glassware made with more delicate and exquisite craftsmanship than at Stourbridge, Worcester (Great Britain) where the manufacture of lead crystal glass had had its centre for centuries past.**

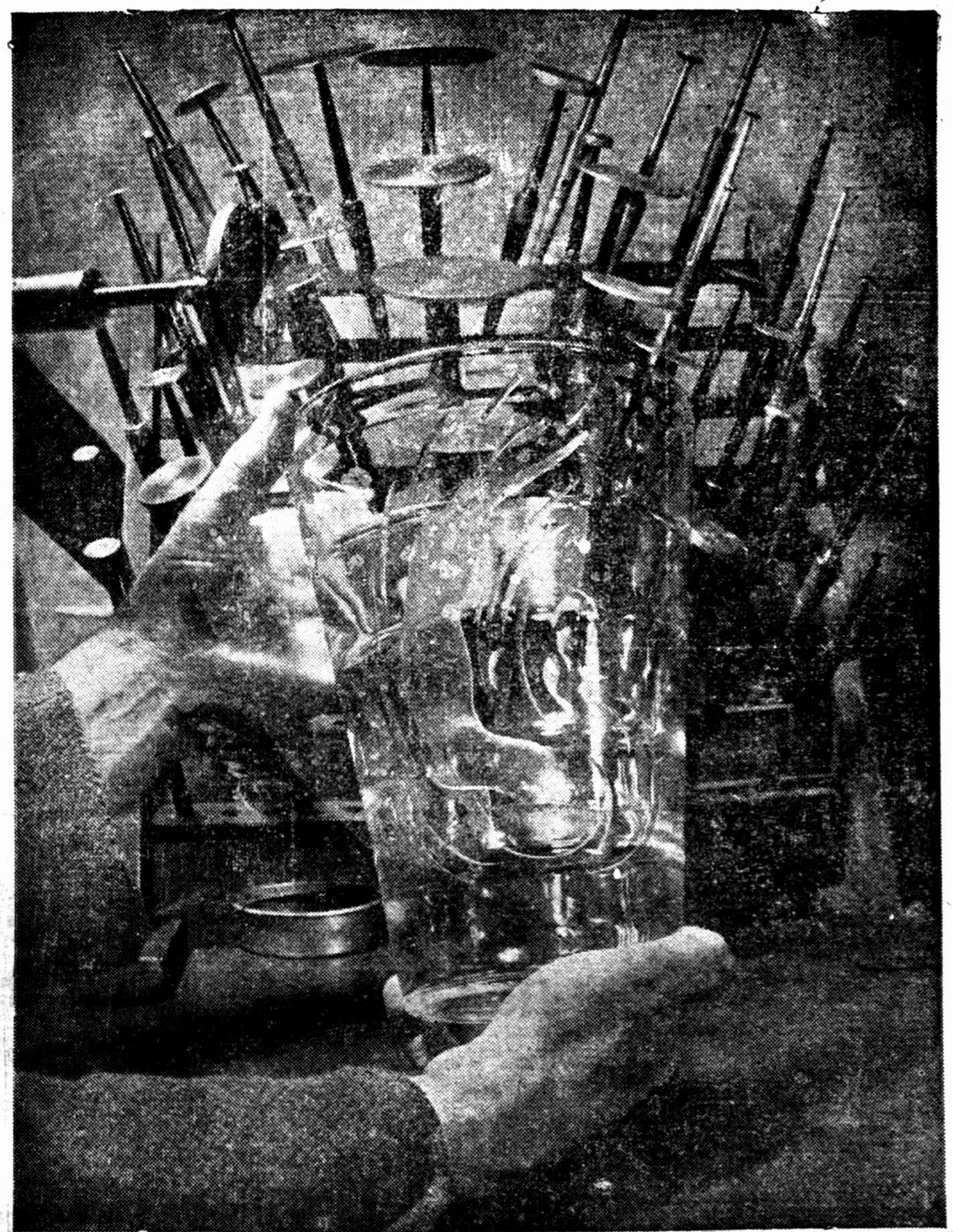
The industry is comparatively small with only six firms in Stourbridge and two in other parts of the country. Although some of the factories have been modernised others still retain old-type buildings and equipment which continue, as in the past, to manufacture a high quality lead crystal glass known and sought for in all parts of the world where glassware of the finest kind is appreciated.

The addition of lead to glass was an English discovery of the 17th century. It gives an even greater lustre to glass, and provides the full ringing tone by which cut glass made in Britain can be identified.

Designing new and intricate patterns goes on all the time. Some firms have thousands of prepared patterns. It is an expert's job and a designer must have practical knowledge of glass-making and cutting in order to keep the designs within practical limits.

Plans are going ahead to improve the factories and their equipment. Furnace design is being brought up-to-date, new plant and equipment is being introduced, and factory buildings are being modernised. The health of the workers is being given close consideration.

In the glass section of the British Industries Fair at Earls Court, London, the Stourbridge Glass Manufacturers' Association is holding a co-operative exhibition Finest lead crystal domestic glassware is on display in a street of shops, and one item of particular interest is a glass-making demonstration.



6. Engraving is a skilled job, and craftsmen have as many as seventy different sized copper cutters.

## Britain Makes World's Finest Lead Crystal Glassware

7. This old style cutting shop still produces the finest cut glass in the world. Power for driving the grinding wheels is supplied by an external motor and transmitted by pulley drive.

# Law And Life

By Jarvim

## Estate Duty

The Government of India seeks to re-introduce the Estate Duty Bill which it had abandoned a couple of years ago. In so far as it is intended to hit mainly those social parasites who feed on their fathers fortunes, the measure is amply justified. It would, however have been better if, instead of borrowing ideas from England without any attempt to improve them, the Indian Legislature had applied its own mind to the problem. A duty levied on the estate of a deceased in total disregard of the number of persons who would become entitled to it, either as heirs or legaters, works most inequitably. A couple of simple illustrations will bear out this point.

A dies leaving Rs. 10 lakhs and an only son. Let us assume that the rate at which Estate Duty will have to be paid on A's estate is 40 per cent. A's son will be left with Rs. 6 lakhs after paying Rs. 4 lakhs to the state. Now let us take another illustration X dies leaving Rs. 10 lakhs and ten sons. After paying Estate Duty at the rate of 40 per cent. Rs. 6 lakhs will, as we have seen above be left for distribution among the ten sons of X. each son will be left with only Rs. 60,000. Without the Estate Duty he would have got Rs. 1 lakh which by itself was not a very big fortune. To exact from him proportionately the same slice as that which the State exacted from the only son of A in the first illustration, has worked most unfairly and has left him a comparatively poor man.

Instead of hitting the rich harder than the poor it has hit the poorer sons of X harder than the fortunate sole heir of A—a result for which there is no moral justification whatsoever. In order to work equitably any such duty must, therefore, have regard to the number of persons who will partake of the estate left by the deceased. The only way in which this can be achieved is to levy the duty not on the estate of the deceased as a whole, but on the share taken by each heir or legatee in the estate left by the deceasd. The rate of duty would, of course, have to be graded in such a way that the larger the fortune inherited, a progressively higher rate of tax would have to be borne by it. The ten sons of X would then have to pay at a much lower rate on Rs. 1 lakh inherited by each than the sole heir of A who would have to pay duty on the whole of Rs. 10 lakhs at a much higher rate.

It would, perhaps, be inappropriate to apply the title "Estate Duty" to such a duty, because it would be levied not on the estate of the deceased as a whole, but on the share of each heir or legatee in it. It might be labelled "Inheritance Duty" or "Succession Duty"—but it does not really matter what you call it. It would be much more equitable than the "Estate Duty" which has been imported bodily from England. We do hope that our Legislature will pause so consider low unfair the incidence of that duty will be

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## An Unnecessary Fetter

Very few people seem to be aware of an amendment engrafted on the Reserve Bank of India Act as section 31 (2) which came into operation as far back as 16th November 1946, and which enacts that no person other than the Reserve Bank or the Central Government "shall make or issue any promissory note expressed to be payable to the bearer of the instrument." The effect of this amendment which has passed unnoticed even by lawyers, is most far reaching. It prohibits absolutely the making of bearer promissory notes by anybody, and as far as promissory notes are concerned, carries one step further the prohibition hitherto subsisting against the issue of instruments "payable to bearer on demand" so that they may not supplant currency.

During the war it was found that several banks had started issuing notes which, though payable to bearer, were payable at a fixed future date, and not on demand, and had thus circumvented the then prevailing restriction against the issue of instruments payable to bearer on demand. These notes passed from hand to hand supplementing currency and facilitating the evasion of tax by means of anonymous holdings. In the beginning of 1946 the Government, therefore, had issued on Ordinance which completely prohibited "banks" from issuing bearer promissory notes. The amendment to the Reserve Bank Act which replaced this Ordinance has gone a step further still, and has for no apparent reason completely prohibited the issue of bearer promissory notes by any "person." We do not think it was necessary to go so far as that. Moreover the new section 31 (2) is not happily drafted, and is likely to create difficulties.

It is not at all clear whther it is applicable to a note which, though not originally payable to bearer, has been susequently indorsed in blank. Such a note would be payable to bearer within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act but the appliition of section 31 (2) to such a note is likely to create difficulties because the instrument as originally issued was perfectly valid. It is also doubtful whether section 31 (2) applies to a hundi in the form of a promissory note, in view of the fact that a hundi is referred to separately in section 31 (1). We might also paoint out that a consequential amendment should also have been made omitting the reference to promissory notes in section 31 (1) which prohibits the making of only these instruments which are "payable to bearer on demand". Altogether, the new amendment seems to be a hasty and ill-considered fetter on the age-old right to issue bearer instruments conferred on the commercial community by the law merchants.

# Ideal Clothing For The Tropics

## New Heat And Mosquito-Proof Fabric

By PAUL WEST

**Tropical clothes have to be woven in such a way that the body is able to lose its heat and keep cool.**

**The question of "correct" clothing is harder to answer than is generally thought; it requires careful scientific analysis of the heat exchange which takes place between the clothed body and its surroundings.**

Though research in this direction had not progressed far before World War II, Britain's Government made a valuable contribution when war broke out, by instigating scientific investigations into a "reduction of the heat-load" as it is known in the trade. The Climatic Unit of the Medical Research Council was asked to undertake this task. This Unit, which consisted of eminent experts, rendered notable service in solving military clothing problems.

In its tropical clothing research, the Unit was able to dissect accurately into its various components the body's heat-loss through the clothes and from the surface of the clothes to the respiratory tract and evaporative heat-loss from the body-surface. All these components which you and I would call 'perspiration', can be measured carefully in the laboratory, so that in the end the changes in temperature of a clothed body can be reduced to a mathematical formula.

* * *

### Problem Tackled

This enabled the most comfortable form of tropical clothing to be evolved but it left the question open as to whether the material was mosquito-proof. This was important to prevent malaria, and the struggle also continues untiringly in peace-time

This question was particularly acute in the case of British cellular fabrics for bush shirts, for this material is light but penetrable by mosquitoes. Consequently the Unit was faced with the problem of discovering a fabric which was mosquito-proof and yet had a heat-load no greater than that of previous bush shirts. In other words, soldiers should not perspire beneath the new mosquito-proof fabrics any more than they had done in their old cellular bush shirts.

●

★ The Climatic Unit solved its problem satisfactorily, using an ingenious high-speed photographic method to test more than 60 different fabrics. A two-inch square of fabric was stained with an opaque dye like red Fuchsine, placed in front of a source of light and photographed. If it appeared light had penetrated the fabric, it was regarded as mosquito-proof. In the end, 19 fabrics were selected as mosquito-proof

The experiment was confirmed by a biological method developed by Britain's Molteno Institute at Cambridge: an arm covered with the fabric was exposed for 15 minutes to bites by 200 mosquitoes, and the number of weals was noted. This agreed almost entirely with the photographic method, and led to the selection of 20 mosquito-proof fabrics.

### Important Result

These fabrics, of course, were closely woven and had only a low air-permeability; so the question arose as to whether they would not be too warm. It was necessary, therefore, to investigate the "heat-load" of these fabrics.

The results proved that the very low air-permeability of a thin, light, mosquito-proof fabric does not increase the heat-load on a body. In other words, a close-woven fabric which lets little air through does not impede the cooling of the body so long as the fabric is thin and light.

Once this important discovery had been made, it only remained to choose the best of the mosquito-proof fabrics selected. The one chosen was called "Utility Gabardine 3170", a twill fabric which is easy to manufacture. A yard of this fabric only weighs 5.21 ounces (bush shirts cellular fabric weighs 7.97 ounces), while its perspiration loss is 1.730 grammes in still air (cf. 1.360 grammes). This fabric fulfilled all the requirements for a tropical shirt ideally, being thin, light and yet mosquito-proof.

★

# WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.

As the cards lay, it would have been better for North to play the three no-trump contract, or for South to be declarer at four hearts. However, there was nothing wrong with South's three no-trump bid. If North had a better club suit, it might be possible to win nine tricks in a hurry; whereas at hearts there might be two two or three losers in the trump suit which could defeat a suit game. South's bid of three no-trump did not preclude a four-heart contract if North's distribution suggested any advantage to suit play, but of course, North was delighted with the no-trump declaration.

West opened the spade seven and dummy's eight, East's nine and South's ace completed the trick. There was no great danger in losing the lead to East, for that player could not continue the spades without giving North a second spade stopper. South, therefore, led a heart to finesse the queen. It was on this trick that West began a cleverly misleading false card He played the heart jack. Then, when declarer crashed the heart ace, West dropped the king.

Now look at declarer's problem. He had eight tricks cold. The ninth could be produced by a successful club finesse, or by leading another heart. The only danger in either play was that West might get in and lead a spade. The club finesse was a

**North-South vulnerable.**
**North dealer.**

**NORTH**
♠ J 8 6 2
♡ A Q 5
◇ K 4 3
♣ A 9 7

**WEST**
♠ 7 4
♡ K J 10
◇ 9 6 5
♣ 10 8 5 3 2

**EAST**
♠ K Q 10 9 3
♡ 7 6
◇ J 10 8 2
♣ Q 4

**SOUTH**
♠ A 5
♡ 9 8 4 3 2
◇ A Q 7
♣ K J 6

**The bidding:**

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1♣ | 1♠ | 2♡ | Pass |
| 3♡ | Pass | 3N.T. | All Pass |

toss-up, whereas if West's heart plays were honest. East would win the third heart trick and could do no greater damage than cash his two top spades.

You hardly can blame South for leading another heart West won and, of course, a second spade lead through D dummy's jack gave East four spade tricks. West's false card might have failed of course,—but if he had 'not' dropped the heart king, declarer would have had no choice but to play the clubs—and make his contract.

★

Amid the silence of an awed house, the juggler reached the climax of his performance. While balancing a ball on top of a stick on his nose and keeping three more balls in the air, he also whirled a ring round one foot.

Then the silence was shattered by a little girl: "He couldn't do that," she said, "if he was whirling a ring round his other foot as well".

* * *

A man who wrote a weekly column for a newspaper had a brother-in-law who arrived for a week-end visit—and remained for six months. The journalist finally hit on a plan to get rid of the pest.

"Tonight at dinner", he told his wife, "I'll say that my column was especially good today. You will disagree and say that it was terrible. We'll then ask your brother for his opinion. If he agrees with me, you'll order him from the house. If he agrees with you I'll order him from the house So in either case we'll be rid of him."

The wife agreed to the plan. And exactly as arranged, the writer spoke up during dinner that night.

"I thought my column was pretty good to-day," he said.

"You're crazy" retorted his wife. "It was just terrible."

She turned to her brother. "What do you think John?" she asked

The guest shrugged. "I don't know anything about it" he observed placidly. "I'm staying four more weeks."

*

The little man in the railway carriage leaned forward and tapped the big man opposite on the knee

"Your o-o-o——" he began and it was obvious he was making a tremendous effort to overcome his stammer.

The other man smiled at him gently.

"Now take it slowly," he advised. "Don't hurry."

"Yes b-b-but your b-b-b——" the little man gulped.

"No hurry, old chap" said the big man, winking at the others in the carriage: "just take a deep breath and—"

His words ended in a yelp of alarm as his bag on the rack overbalanced and landed on his head.

# Kashmir Debate And After

## Security Council Hopeful Despite Indo-Pakistan Opposition

LAKE SUCCESS, May 8 (Reuter).—The four-month old Kashmir Debate finished in the Security Council last night satisfying no one completely but leaving some hope that the new Kashmir Commission may eventually help India and Pakistan to iron out their differences, cables Michael Fry, Reuter's Correspondent.

The position of both countries at the end of last night's session was diplomatically delicate. Both Governments informed the United Nations they could not accept the Security Council's original resolution, which proposed certain terms for the settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

At the same time both Governments also indicated they would not oppose the arrival of the Kashmir Commission on the spot and might co-operate with it within the limits of their political reservations.

This is a most encouraging feature of the deliberations here. In the opinion on Security Council delegates, who believe that if both Governments had decided on a completely negative position they would not have appointed their own selected representatives to serve on the Commission.

The feeling here is that when a neutral body reaches Kashmir it will by its very presence tend to create a stabilising mediatory atmosphere.

Meanwhile both the Indian and Pakistan delegations leave here feeling dissatisfied with what the Council has done. But this is seen by Council delegates as evidence that the contestants have approached the Security Council as a court of law expecting its eleven members to award the case to one side or the other.

In view of the special circumstances of the Kashmir case—easily the most delicate the Council has yet handled—most Council delegates feel they have accomplished the maximum. It is now left for events to show whether the United Nations will be able to help the two parties to resolve their differences on the spot.

After Sir Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, had told the Council that Pakistan was not in a position to carry out her part in the plebiscite plan for Kashmir, the Chief Indian delegate, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, read a letter in which India took a similar stand. The letter had been sent to the President of the Council, Mr Alexandre Parodi (France) yesterday.

Sir Zafrullah Khan stated, however, that his Government hoped the Commission could assume its obligations as quickly as possible.

### SETTLEMENT WITH HONOUR

LAKE SUCCESS, May 7 (Reuter).—Mr. M. K. Vellodi, India, and Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan, made the following statements to Reuter at the conclusion of the India-Pakistan debate in the Security Council today Mr. Vellodi said: "I have nothing to add to what the Prime Minister of India has said. India wishes to settle the Kashmir issue, but only with honour. India is not likely to give up principles for the present members of the Government of India at all I will say this—temporary expedience, and if I know as a Government they will never depart from the very high principles which during his lifetime actuated Mahatma Gandhi."

Sir Mahammad Zafrullan Khan said: "With regard to those matters which are in difference between India and Pakistan, we hope that the Security Council will take a firm line to see that the principles upon which the Members of the Council desire to see a settlement arrived at between the two Dominions are firmly adhered to.

"If that is done I am sure these differences will be fairly and equitably resolved with great resulting benefit to both Dominions. This will be a very great contribution towards the maintenance of international peace and order and in establishing the prestige of the United Nations.

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VIRAMGAM, May 7, (A. P. I.): The Viramgam Municipality tonight unanimously passed a resolution recommending joint electrates without reservation of seats. The Muslim members also voted in favour of the resolution.

# VELLODI REPUDIATES 'GENOCIDE' CHARGE

## Turns Tables Against Zafrullah By Pointing Exodus Of Muslims From Pakistan To India

**LAKE SUCCESS, MAY 7 (REUTER).—REPLYING TO THE CHARGES MADE BY SIR ZAFRULLAH KHAN, PAKISTAN DELEGATE AT SECURITY COUNCIL AGAINST INDIA, MR. VELLODI SAID:**

**"As regards the agreements, financial and otherwise, which had been entered into between Pakistan and India, the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation told you that some of those complaints are no longer what he termed 'live issue.'**

None of these complaints were ever live issues. He said that the Reserve Bank of India under pressure from the Government of India failed to carry out their obligations and duties as bankers of the Pakistan Government.

"That complaint has never been true. As a matter of fact it is a gross libel of the distinguished head of the Reserve Bank of India and a great libel of the Government of India. During that period the Reserve Bank of India did everything humanly possible to assist the financial position of Pakistan, and it came to us as a surprise that the Government of Pakistan should have thought it fit to put before the Security Council a complaint devoid of any foundation whatever.

However, as the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation told us—that is no longer a live issue."

### DOMESTIC ISSUE

Regarding the question of stores to which Sir Muhammed had referred, Mr. Vellodi said: "I am not surprised that the Government of India has not found it possible to speed up supply of these stores. Let us assume that India has failed to carry out any of these agreements. Is that a matter for Security Council? The Security Council is, I know the organ of the United Nations to deal with matters affecting international peace and security, or matter which might be likely to affect international peace and security.

"Can anyone say that the failure of either Pakistan or India to satisfy its agreements—to implement them—has resulted, or will ever result, in a situation that is likely to endanger international peace or security? If my contention is correct then this is not a matter with which the Security Council should concern itself. They have several other problems which do affect international peace and security, and the Council should not allow itself to be diverted to what are purely domestic issues.

"I do hope that even if the Commission appointed by the Security Council goes to India and to Pakistan it will try not to consider matters which are being daily discussed, and being attended to, by the two Governments, thus creating a situation which might have the opposite effect to that of securing peace and security. "The other matter referred to by the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation is the question of Junagadh and the Ancillary States. He said that the Pakistan Government desired the Security Council Commission to investigate this matter. He wants the present Government of Junagadh to be replaced by the Secretary General of the United Nations. He wants the Nawab of Junagadh, who fled the country as soon as the trouble started, to be restored to his throne in Junagadh. He wants all citizens who also fled from Junagadh to be restored to Junagadh and returned to their various homes.

### JUNAGADH QUESTION

"He wants a plebiscite to be taken to decide the accession of Junagadh to Pakistan or India. He wants that plebiscite to be held under circumstances which should be regarded as impartial. A plebiscite has been held in Junagadh which resulted in over 200,000 inhabitants of the state voting in favour of accession to India and 91 voting in favour of accession to Pakistan.

"In a former speech, made by the leader of the Pakistan Delegation, I think he said (I do not remember his exact words) "I consider that a plebiscite, if it were held now might result in the same verdict. And that is probably true".

Mr. Vellodi asked the Security Council "whether it must satisfy Pakistan's desire in this matter and undertake the trouble and expense of holding another plebiscite in Junagadh so that practically the same result is achieved. That is a matter the Security Council should consider.

### NO ATROCITIES

Mr. Vellodi then dealt with Sir Muhammad's allegations of atrocities alleged to be perpetrated by Indians in the states of Manavdar and Mangrol. He refuted the allegations and added: "So far as the Government of India is aware there are no atrocities being committed in these states today and the Sheikh of Mangrol is living in apparent comfort and security. I think the Leader of the Pakistan delegation said that Pakistan was asking for the return of the Nawab of Junagadh to his state but was not asking for the restoration of an autocratic ruler.

"The question of this Ruler of Junagadh is for the people to decide. The Government of India is in Junagadh today on the invitation of the Nawab. He found himself and his advisers obviously too unable to run the administration and the only way to get law and order in the country was to invite the Indian Government to come in and help. We did so and we are not going to leave Junagadh merely because Pakistan thinks we should. We are quite prepared to do what the people of Junagadh declared they wished to do."

Mr. Vellodi then dealt with the matter which he said the Pakistan Government had described "genocide". "This matter was referred to in the very first speech of the leader of the Pakistan Delegation. He told you the world of atrocities, killings and various other major crimes perpetrated by non-Muslims on the Muslim population of West Punjab, East Punjab and many other places in India. Mr. Setalavad of the India Delegation in a speech which he delivered at a Security Council meeting some time in January had referred in detail to these matters. It seems unnecessary in fact profitless to traverse that ground now.

"In the first place it is not genocide. Genocide in only a new name for a comparatively old crime. It is a crime organised by a state planned to exterminate a race or a community. What Hitler did in Germany for example was genocide. What happened in India and Pakistan was despite all statements by the delegate of Pakistan merely the result of communal frenzy. Communal outrages have happened in India for several years. We never called it genocide in those days.

Dealing with several incidents which occurred before partition of India" Mr. Vellodi said:

**"Today thousands of Muslims are leaving Pakistan and coming over to India. If there is a plan for extermination of Muslims in India do you think these people would come to India? Not one non-Muslim has dared to go back to Pakistan. Out of several millions of non-Muslims that live in Pakistan how many are left? That is more or less the story of genocide. It is just communal frenzy.**

### LET INDIA HANDLE IT

Mr. Vellodi said the Security Council could send a commission to India if it wishes to do so. He added, however, that the restoration of communal harmony was not a matter with which the Security Council should concern itself.

**"It is not a threat or serious danger to international peace and security" he said. "Today things are quiet in India, and I hope they are quiet in Pakistan. My submission therefore is that the Security Council would do well to leave well along."**

"The appointment of a Commission of investigation to go to India and Pakistan would only revive all those things which we have been doing out best to keep under control. I beg you not to do it. If you are concerned with the peace of India let India handle it alone. Please do not attempt to do a thing which must lead to the opposite direction. The situation is not causing danger to international peace and security; It has never done so and will never do so in the future you can leave this matter to be dealt with by the two governments concerned."

"Before I take leave of the Security Council I would like on behalf of the rest of the Indian Delegation and myself to say how grateful we are to you Mr. Chairman and to your distinguished predecessors and all other members of the Security Council for the patience with which you have listened to the various speeches—some of them very long—and for the consideration you have always shown to us".

The Chairman announced that the India and Pakistan case would remain on the agenda of the Security Council and be discussed at one of the council's next meetings".

# COMMUNIST MENACE IN ANDHRA

BEZWADA, May 7, (A.P.I.): The Andhra Provincial Congress Executive, which met here on May 5 and 6, under the presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga, concluded tonight. The meeting adopted a lengthy resolution on the "Communist menace in Andhra" and another taking disciplinary action against ten Congressmen of Tenali for having worked against the Congress during the last municipal elections.

The resolution on communists, after detailing the various atrocities committed by the communists called upon the people, the Congress and its allied organisations to extend their hearty co-operation and assistance to the Government in curbing "this Communist uprise".

The resolution further urges Congressmen and Congress Committees to closely watch the activities of Communists and report them to the Government and the Provincial Congress Committee, besides preparing lists of Communists and their sympathisers in the various Government departments and public bodies.

The Committee has decided to send a deputation to the Madras Government to bring home to them the seriousness of the problem.

# *FIVE YEARS JAIL FOR GERMAN DOCTOR*

## *Tried To Sell Radium In Black Market*

MUNICH, May 7, (Reuter): A German doctor was sentenced to five years imprisonment by an American military court here today for illicit possession of 100 milligrams of radium which he tried to sell on the black market for $32,500.

Two accomplices were sentenced to two and three years' imprisonment.

## Greek Parliament Adjourned

ATHENS, May 7 (Reuter)—A new Greek Government which will be able to rule by decree for a month was formed today by Themistocles Sophrouls, liberal Prime Minister.

After swearing in the eight new ministers in the reshuffled cabinet—four Liberals and four Populists—King Paul tonight signed a decree adjourning parliament for a month.

There are no important changes in the cabinet.

## NEW PAY SCALE FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

New pay scales for secondary teachers in the province will shortly be announced by the Government, it is disclosed today.

These revised scales, it was stated, have been formulated in the light of the recommendations of the Parulekar-Ghate Committee whose report was made public some time ago.

While the new scales may not satisfy what one official described as the "extravagant" demands of a session of the secondary teachers' organisation, Government hope the revision will bring to the teachers a substantial measure of relief, it is learnt.

## Baldev Singh And Gadgil In Poona

POONA, May 8 (A.P.I.): Sardar Baldev Singh, India's Defence Minister, accompanied by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, arrived in Poona this morning from New Delhi by air.

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MADRAS, May 8 (UPI)—It is understood that the Madras Government will receive 29,000 tons of rice from Orissa during this quarter. This is said to be part of the allotment of 1,00,000 tons of rice of the province, by the Government of India, for the quarter ending June 1948.

# BENGAL'S NEW CLAIM

## Status Of State Language For Bengali

CALCUTTA, May 8 (API): A demand for the inclusion of Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar, Orissa and Assam, in the West Bengal province, was made in a resolution adopted at a conference organised by a number of literary organisations last evening.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly presided over the Conference. It also decided to request the Government to set up a boundary commission under the Government of India Act, 1935, to give effect to the demand.

The Conference urged the India Government to give Bengali the position of a state language along with Hindi and English in the new constitution in the matter of conducting the proceedings of the Indian Parliament and administration of the State. Representatives of West Bengal in the Indian Constituent Assembly were asked to move the necessary amendments to the draft constitution with a view to implement these proposals.

# *Two Americans File Claim To The Moon*

SEWICKLY, PENNSYLVANIA, (UPA).—Two enterprising young men have filed claim to the moon and refuse to be discouraged by official rejection of their claim.

Robert W. Eaton and Charles W. Honhold, both 24, asked the United States Department of the Interior to give them title to the moon it was made known here.

But Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug turned down their application on the grounds the United States has no sovereignty over the moon. He said the Department cannot act officially on their claim "at this time".

Far from downhearted, Eaton announced, "we'll appeal to a higher authority, perhaps the World Court."

Honhold said he thought the matter might well be referred to the United Nations.

Eaton, who has applied for Army Officers' Candidate School, and Honhold, a physics student at the University of Pittsburg, believe a rocket trip to the moon may be accomplished in their generation.

"Charlie and I would like to take the trip and inspect our property. And even if man does not reach the moon in our generation, my claim could be passed on to my heirs, if any," Eaton said.

Honhold thinks man will reach the moon in the near future. "and then we'll want some rent, or at least our permission to land there."

Eaton objected to the army bombarding his property with radar beams, and believes he and his partner could collect damages from the government for destroying property or tresspassing.

"It would also be a pretty good base for the United States to guide rocket missiles" he added, thoughtfully.

The idea of applying for land rights to the moon occurred to the young men one evening as they were discussing "the universe in general."

They decided they might as well be the first to claim the moon, because no one else had done so.

They set themselves up in the interplanetary real estate business March 1. Then they applied to Krug for a joint ownership deed to the moon.

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## EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF THE BLIND

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

To promote the cause of education, training and welfare of the blind, a special unit has been instituted in the Ministry of Education whose main object is to co-ordnate the activities in blind welfare throughout the Indian Union. It will also act as a clearing house for all matters pertaining to blindness.

The Government of India have accepted a uniform Indian Braille framed by an Expert Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education as the standard Braille for major Indian languages and have recommend its use in all institutions for the blind in the Indan Dominion. In order to ensure production of suitable literature in Braille, the Government of India are taking steps to set up a Central Braille Press as early as possible.

The St. Dunstan s hostel for Indian War-Blinded at Dehra Dun, which is responsible for training and resettlement of blinded e-xservicemen has also been taken over by the Ministry of Defence recently in pursuance of the Government's general policy in this matter.

There are about 38 other institutions for the blind in different parts of the country which impart education and vocational training to the civilian blind. Most of these institutions are aided by their respective provincial or State Governments and are doing useful pioneering work in the field of blind welfare. But it is realised these institutions are not sufficient in number to meet the needs of the entire blind community.

## *Global Air Waves For Propaganda*

MOSCOW, May 7 (UPA)—Communications Ministers Nikolai Purstsev today charged that the United States wants to monopolize the world's air waves for purposes of "evil and slanderous propaganda" against communism.

Purstsev, in an article written for the Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia", said that Russia had offered firm resistance to the "aggression" symbolized by the United States proposal that an international bureau be created to assign radio frequencies to various nations.

Russia opposes the assignment of individual frequencies. Soviet authorities favour assignment of frequency bands within which each nation will be able to operate as it chooses.

Purstsev's article, written as part of the Soviet observance of Radio Day, said that the United States proposal would deprive other countries of their "right to open radio communications without the permission of an international frequency bureau."

## Women Prohibited From Tending Bar

ST. PAUL (MINNESOTA), May 7 (UPA).—In a 27-page decision today the State Supreme Court prohibited women from tending bar in the State of Minnesota.

A four-to-three vote of the justices, in effect, ruled that women bar-tenders are not as good as men.

# TOWARDS FULL EMPLOYMENT

## I.L.O. Plans Guidance For Adult Workers

NEW DELHI, May 8 (A.P.I.): International regulations providing vocational guidance for young persons and adult workers as an aid toward a full employment economy will be one of the important subjects discussed at the 31st I.L.O. Conference, opening at San Francisco on June 17, according a Press Note issued by the International Labour Office Indian Board.

The premilinary discussion at the session,, paving the way for the possible adoption of a formal recommendation at the 1949 Conference, will cover two points:

First, provision of public vocational guidance facilities for young persons attending or leaving school and for other young persons up to an age specified by national law and regulations, and

Secondly, provision of public employment, counselling facilities for adult workers.

In an advance report parepared by the I.L.O. it is pointed out that cooperation of employers and workers organisations is needed to make the programme effective. The report states that in Belgium, Canada, Sweden, and the United States a greater amount of recognition is now being given to the vocational guidance of out-of-school youth, and that in several European countries efforts to retain an adequate productive population on the land have involved attempts to raise the professional status of agriculture, to provide the necessary guidance and training for skilled agricultural occupations and to improve conditions of work and life in agriculture.

## *West Bengal Congressmen Restless*

NEW DELHI, May 8 (I.P.A.)—A well-represented deputation of West Bengal Congress workers waited upon Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and placed before him their grievances. The deputationists, it is learnt, told the Congress President that the present policy of the Provincial High Command was detrimental to the interests both of the people and the Congress organization. The Congress President has promised to look into their complaints.

## *Mahatma's Ashes For Badrinarayan*

NEW DELHI, May 6 (UPI):—A party of devotees of Mahatma Gandhi left Delhi by Dehra Dun Express tonight for Badrinarayan, with the urn containing the last bit of ashes of Gandhiji. The party will be joined at Rishikesh tomorow by Ramdas Gandhi, second son of Gandhiji.

The party will first go to Gangotri, the sources of the Ganges to immerse a portion of the ashes. It will return to Delhi after two months.

The railway authorities in Delhi provided a special inter class bogie for the party.

## Colliery Dispute Referred To Tribunal

NEW DELHI, May 7 (API)—The dispute between the Godhu and Kirkend collieries, Kusunda, and their workers in respect of the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation (colliery dispute) and certain other matter has been for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, says a press note.

A notification to this effect is published in the Gazette of India dated May 8.

## Gaekwar & Saurashtra Railways To Be Linked

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 7.

It is decided that Guekwar Railway's Khijadia-Dhari Section, consisting of 35 miles, and Prachi-Kodinar Section, consisting 14 miles, to be joined with the Saurashtra Railway which will connect Gondal-Junagadh Section.

PONDICHERRY: The French India Government has sanctioned an advance of Rs. 2,00,000 for the purchase of rice from India, for the people of Chandernagore.

# U SAW HANGED

**RANGOON, May 8 (Reuter): U Saw, 47-year old former Premier of Burma, was hanged in Einstein gaol at 5-30 a. m. local time to-day for complicity in the murder of U Aung San, Burmese Prime Minister and six other Cabinet Ministers in July last year.**

U Saw had an adventurous career. He became Premier of Burma in 1940 and the following year went to London to discuss Burma's future with Mr. Churchill.

U Saw declared that the outcome was "decidedly disappointing" and on his way back contacted Japanese diplomats at Lisbon, offering his services to Japan.

His plane was overtaken while flying over Palestine and forced to land and U Saw spent the rest of the war interned in Uganda, Africa.

U Saw returned to Burma after the war to find a powerful new rival had arisen in U Aung San, leader of the expanding Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League.

Given a minor post in Burma's post-war Government U Saw narrowly escaped assassination in 1946 when he was shot at while motoring near Rangoon

Eventually U Aung San succeeded to power but the differences between the two leaders were patched up sufficiently to enable them to head a mission to London early last year.

On July 19 seven members of the Burma Executive Council, including Aung San, were assassinated by armed men who broke into the Council Chamber in Rangoon. U Saw was arrested in his home after a pitched battle with his supporters.

## U SAW'S LAST SMILE

Five others sentenced with U. Saw last December were also hanged—three in the same prison two in the central gaol.

An official announcement posted on the gates of Insein said; "they have all been hanged competently by the official executioner"

U Saw was smiling as he walked to the scaffold. He then bowed towards a small shrine and said his last prayers.

His final message was "please convey my respects to all Burmese leaders".

He looked cheerful to the end. Two cabinet ministers and twenty officials watched the hanging, which went on for two hours.

The bodies were buried immediately afterwards. Burmese priests had given the last rites on Thursday.

### HOW U. SAW'S WIDOW RECEIVED NEWS

Details of th e hanging of U Saw were given to his widow early this morning in the house of her father where she is staying.

She stayed in the house all day and asked that no one should be admitted to see her.

She will be left fairly well provided for.

U Saw's Rangoon house and land will be divided between his wife, daughter and one of his nieces.

## Release Of Burma Politicals

RANGOON, May 8 (Reuter): The Burma Government today announced the release of a number of well-known political figures who were arrested in the general roundup at the time of the assassination of Aung San and six of his cabinet last July.

Those released included Thakin Ba Sein, Leader of the Dobama Asiayone (Burma for Burmans Party), who was a former executive councillor.

Also released were the son-in-law of the ex-Premier Dr. Ba Maw and 26 other political leaders.

The cases of approximately 400 other political prisoners arrested at the same time are at present under review.

## Burma As Full Member Of Economic Commission

By virtue of her recent admission as the 58th member of the United Nations, Burma will participate as a full member in the forthcoming Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East session in Ooty.

Burma, until recently, was an associate member.

New Zealand will also participate as a full member in the forthcoming session. She was recommended for full membership during the second ECAFE session held in Baguio last year.

# Hyderabad Communists Demand Liquidation Of Feudal Autocracy

BOMBAY, Friday.

In a statement from the Central Headquarters of the Communist Party of India on Communist stand on Hyderabad Question, it is said:—

"Last week the Nizam pontifically announced that the ban on the Communist Party was lifted and warrants against certain leaders were withdrawn.

"The Communist Party knows how to use civil liberties and democratic rights and they certainly will not be used to keep in power the torturers of the peasants.

"But the fact is that the announcement is made to frighten the State Congress leaders and the Indian Union Government. The Nizam has the experienced advice of international politicians — the British, and though he himself has been put in ponic by the Telengana peasants, he knows that he is not the only one who is frightened by the peasants!

"It is through this crude device that the Nizam hopes to create a rift amongst popular forces and capitalise on anti-Communist prejudices and fears.

"All these months the Nizam and his Government did their best to crush the Communists and the great struggle of the Telengana peasants led by them.

"The Nizam's game was to prevent a union of all popular forces against him. That succeeded for the time being, thanks to the State Congress leadership. The Nizam also hoped to crush the Telengana peasant in isolation, but did not succeed.

"The Nizam's spokesman recently cheekily demanded of the Indian Government that it suppress the Communists before demanding action against Razakars.

"How cleverely the Nizam is using anti-Communism can be seen from his latest manoevure announcing that the ban on the Communist Party was lifted and warrants against certain leaders were withdrawn.

"The air is thick with rumours that the Government of India is contemplating direct action against the Nizam. Coming in the background of the breakdown of negotiations, between the Indian Union Government and the Nizam Government and the continued attacks of the Razakars, these rumours naturally create expectations of spectacular intervention by the Indian Union Government.

"What do the Indian Union Government seek to achieve in Hyderabad? It is mere accession of the Nizam to the Indian Union and a compromise 'responsible' Government under the aegis of the feudal autocrat?

"The people must be alert not to allow themselves to be cheated once again. The people of Hyderabad demand real freedom, the peasant must be freed from feudal yoke of landlords, the jagirdars and the Nizam's power must go; there must be an end to feudal autocracy a real democratic Government — not merely a 'responsible Government under the aegis of the Nizam' these must be the demands of the people and the Government must be pressed to accept them. The people must proclaim that accession will not satisfy them; what they want is the liquidation of feudal autocracy, so that the Indian people no longer be attacked from this part of India."

## REBELS ACTIVE IN BURMA

### Severe Fighting Reported From Yamethin

RANGOON, May 8 (UPI).—Rebels are active in Pyapon District while the districts of Yamethin and Toungoo are much disturbed according to the latest bulletin on the Crime situation in the country.

A severe fighting is reported from Yamethin while a Karen village was set on fire as it was suspected to harbour insurgents and contain arms and ammunitions. Large explosions occurred.

A Government Press Note contradicts the false rumours made by the Communists about the large scale desertion from the Burma Army. The insurgents dressed in uniforms are shown to villagers as deserters from the army to obtain support. The Note states only three NCO's and eighteen men from one Infantry Unit, nine new recruits have so far deserted and some of the deserters took away their arms also. The Burma army is maintaining a high standard of morale and discipline and are carrying out the orders to fight the Communists very loyally

In Sagaing District a skirmish between Government Forces and insurgents resulted in the death of thirty-seven insurgents and capture of thirty-four of them with six rifles.

In Yamethin district number of villages were burnt down by Government forces as the insurgents were incessantly harassing them. Vigorous action by the police led to capture of twenty-one Communists in Hanthawady District.

Series of skirmishes between Communist insurgents and Government Forces, murder of the A.F.P.L. repretative in Tavoy, more arrests of Communists are the features of the daily bulletin of the unrest in the country. Rebel activity is reported from Maymyo and it seems to be penetrating into the Shan States.

The General situation in the country is still far from satisfactory but the authorities are alert and sparing no efforts to comb out the communists from the affected areas and restore law and order by all means.

COLOMBO May 7 (Reuter): Scheduled flight of Ceylon Airways from Colombo to Trichinopoly via Kankesentura will be made on May 11 to survey the possibilities of operating a regular passenger service between the two points. Frequency of service on this line will be decided after survey flight in the light of response from the travelling public.

## COTTON TEXTILE POLICY CLARIFIED

NEW DELHI, May 8.

Need having arisen to clarify the working of the Government of India's Cotton Textile policy which was declared on April 21 an attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to state the actual position in so far as the existing Control Orders relate respectively to cloth and yarn, mill-stores, transport of cotton textiles and their export.

Price control over cloth and yarn has been entirely removed and no prices will be stamped. But the texmark and the month of packing will continue to be stamped as before and these are the only markings prescribed by law. As regards the various production controls, the restrictions on the use of sizing and filling materials continue. The limits on the number of counts of yarn that may be spun and the number of varieties of cloth that may be woven also continue.

The restrictions against acquisition and installation of powerlooms by any person continue, but there wil be no more restrictions against the acquisition of working of handlooms, seying thread winding and spooling machines and hosiery machines.

## Ceylon-Trichy Air Service To Be Opened On 11th

COLOMBO May 7. (A. P. I.): Scheduled flight of Ceylon airways from Colombo to Trichinopoly via Kankesentural will be made on 11/5 to survey the possibilities of operating a regular passenger service between the two points. Frequency of service on this line will be decided after survey flight in the light of response from the travelling public.

## BONOMI AS SENATE PRESIDENT

### Italy's Parliament Meets On V. E. Day Anniversary

ROME, May 8 (Reuter): Steel-Helmeted soldiers with fixed bayonets stood guard today as Italy's new Parliament met for the first time since last month's elections which gave Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democrats victory.

Smartly dressed women M.P.s, mostly young, gave a splash of colour to the scene as Deputies got down to the first business—election of the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate.

This first Parliament under the new Republican constitution met on the anniversary of V. E. Day and also the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the first Parliament "south of the Alps" at Piedmont in 1848.

Under the temporary Presidency of 85-year old Nino Ronco, the Senate elected as its new President 75-year old Liberal Ivanoe Bonomi with 198 votes out of 316.

Signor Bonomi a former President is also a candidate for the President of the Republic.

Christian Democrat Giovanni Cronchi, became President of the Lower House, with 314 votes out of 516.

Leitwing candidates came second in both Houses.

In the Senate, Communist Umberto Terracini polled 111 votes and the Popular Front candidate in the Chamber, Ferdinando Targetto, 164 votes.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi sat on the Government bench, surrounded by his Ministers except Count Carolo Sforza, Foreign Minister, in bed with influenza.

Outside, crowds celebrating V-E Day watched the Deputies as they arrived through the gaily decorated streets.

## "New Statesman On C. R."

LONDON, May 8 (I.P.A.)—Commenting on "C.R.'s" appointment as India's first Governor-General, "The "New Statesman and Nation's" critic who met him on Calcutta, says that "C.R." is conservative in politics and makes no claim to understand world events outside the sub-continent, but over a wide field he is the wisest and most level-headed person in India.

The critic is fully convinced that C.R. would certainly use his influence for communal peace.

Writing about the Government House, the writer says: It is commonly thought that Mr. Rajagopalachari will not wish to live in the Government House in New Delhi that vast mausoleum to the British splendour in the East. According to talk going on when I was in New Delhi, the Commander-in-Chief's House will be his residence. What then is to be come of the monstrous white elephant on the top of the hill? Various schemes were mooted. Could it possibly suitable as vast as the Government House? Could it be the library and museum? How many Indians would toil up this unsheltered slope?

KARACHI, May 8 (A.P.I.): Khwaja Shahabuddin, lately High Commissioner for Pakistan in New Delhi, has been appointed a Minister in the Government of Pakistan, stated an official notification today.

Khwaja Shahabudin has been allotted the protfolios of the Interior, Information and Broadcasting.

The Japanese Trade Delegation which arrived in Delhi last Wednesday, photographed at the luncheon party held in their honour by Mr. N. C. Malik of the Commerce Departme nt.

# From Olympiad To Wembley

## Plans Well Advance For 3,000-Mile Journey Of The Imperishable Flame

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter): Plans are now fully advanced for one of the most picturesque Olympic Games ceremonies, the carrying of the Olympic Torch from Olympia where the original games were held, across Europe to Wembley's fine stadium outside London, cables Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor.

The flame which will burn in the stadium during the Olympics, will pass through the hands of 1,635 runners on its 3,000-mile, 14-day journey, to Wembley.

The torch will be lit on July 15 from a flame kindled on the site of the temple and stadium where the athletes of olden times did battle for olympic honours.

SPIRIT OF BYGONE YEARS

Through all weathers, this symbol of the fine spirit of the athletes of bygone years, will cross Greece and speed on its way through Italy, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, back to France, and then over the English Channel in a British destroyer from Calais to Dover and up through Britain's ountryside to Wembley.

Honoured by countless thousands on its way through Europe the torch will be borne into the stadium on July 29 for the opening ceremony of the games to be placed high above the crowd in the towering walls, to burn there until the last struggle for olympic honours is over.

SOUVENIR TORCHES

Then, and only then, will it be extinguished to be rekindled again in the summer of 1952 when the flame will be carried from Olympia to Helsinki in Finland, the home of the 1952 Olympiad.

The torches made of aluminium, weighing about two pounds and about one and a half feet in length have been tested to resist rain, hail and wind. Each man finishing his three kilometre (about two miles) stage, will kindle his successor's torch to bring the imperishable flame a stage nearer on its journey to London.

These torches will be inscribed "Oylmpia to London with Thanks to the Bearer" and will become the property of the bearer as a souvennir of the great occasion.

# *DAVIS CUP TENNIS*

## Netherlands Win Second Round

THE HAGUE, May 7 (Reuter): The Netherlands established a decisive three rubbers to zero lead over Portugal when they won the doubles match in their second round European Zone Davis Cup match here to-day

In the next round they will meet the winners of the tie between Great Britain and Norway, which begins in Oslo on May 11

In to-day's match H. Van Swol and I. Rinkel (Netherlands) beat E. Ricciardi and G Da Silve (Portugal) 6/1, 6/0 6/3.

# *First Hat-trick Of English Season*

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): Derbyshire spin bowler, A. E. Rhodes accomplished the first hat-trick of the season to-day when playing for the M.C.C. against Surrey at Lords. ne dismissed Squires, McIntyre and Holmes with successive balls. M. C. C beat Surrey by 94 runs.

M. R. Barton, Surrey's Vice-Captain made 124 in one hour twenty-five minutes, hitting one six and nineteen fours.

# *Sumant Mirsa Beats Narendra Nath*

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter)): Sumant Misra, India's tall be-spectacled Number One Lawn Tennis star, beat his compatriot and Davis Cup team mate, Narendra Nath, 3/6, 8/6, 6/3 in the Men's Singles final of the Hurlingham tournament here this afternoon.

## Billet Wins Chester Cup

CHESTER, May 8 (Reuter): Mr. B. J. Hilliard's Billet won the Chester Cup here this afternoon.

Prince Aly Khon's Fedor the Second was second, and Mr. F. W. Harris's Now or Never third Twelve ran.

# BOMBAY DRAW WITH BHOPAL IN ROUSING ENCOUNTER

## MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCES BY KISHENLAL AND LATEEF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

| | |
|---|---|
| **BOMBAY** | **3** |
| **BHOPAL** | **3** |

For the first time this season the Bombay Gymkhana stands were full and many were denied admission to the ground for lack of accommodation. Stands were filled to capacity more than an hour before the commencement of the final between Bombay and Bhopal in the final of the National Hockey Championship for men.

The crowd was fully rewarded for its patience when the teams commenced their fight for the premier honours of this country. The match started on a very fast note with Bombay dominating play for the first ten minutes. Indeed, the local side might have run up the formidable score of three goals during this period if the inside forwards had capitalised on the magnificent centres of Kishenlal. As later on in the match the Bombay forwards wasted their chances during these vital moments and soon conceded the lead to their rivals who scored through their inside-left Habib.

Almost towards the close of the first half. Lawrie Fernandes sent in a capital goal-mouth centre and Rodrigues put his side on level terms again. During the first twenty minutes of the second half. Bombay scored two more goals through Rodrigues and Nimal and ran into a formidable lead of 3-1. During the remainder of the match Bhopal fought gallantly back and converting a penalty bully against Perumal through Zaheer and then a long corner through Habib restored equality.

The match aroused and fulfilled all the expectations of the enthusiastic crowd and must be reckoned as one of the greatest finals seen in this city. It fell but a trifle short of the epic match between Bombay and Punjab last season.

There is no doubt that by their refusal td admit defeat the Bhopal side earned universal encomiums. Despite the fact that the local side had more chances of scoring, must be conceded that the visitors certainly deserved the draw. They had only three really good chances of swing and on each occasion they did what was expected by them by every one except Leo Pinto.

Their performances this evening leave no doubt that Kishenlal and Lateef are definitely the greatest wishes in the country today. If there is anything like a certainty for the Indian Olympic team Kishenlal and Lateef must be the two. The former was never less than magnificent and responded to every call made on him. Had Bombay's forwards treated Kishen's centre with the merit they deserved there is little doubt that the local side would very nearly have completed a tally of double figures.

Opposed by formidable exponents of the game, the limitations of Keshav in the centre-half position were fully exposed. Although a good spoils he failed to be of much assistance to his side as a feeder and through India's best pivot today, he cannot be put the same class as the Durga Prasad of a couple of season's ago.

Centre-forward Rodrigues had two distinctly easy opportunities of scoring which he wasted. One was so easy that with enough time to build and launch a battleship he failed to beat the custodian who alone stood between the ball and the goal.

In contrast Shakoor handled his forwards admirably, seeking and creating a dangerous opening which neither Qamar nor Lateef were slow to exploit.

The match will be replayed on Monday evening at 5-40.

The teams:

BOMBAY:—Leo Pinto; O. Ferreirfa and R. S. Gentle; H. Perumal, Keshav Dutt and M. Vaz, Kishen, M. Pillay, R. Rodrigues, G. Nirmal and L. Fernandes.

BHOPAL:—Bostan Khan; Qayum and Akhtar Hussein; Abdul Samad, Zahur and Mohd. Naseer; Qamar, Sharif, Shakoor, Habib and Lateef.

The replay will be played on Monday at 5-40 p.m.

# No Reservation Of Seats On Communal Basis

## B.P.C.C. Bid For Creation Of Strong National Feeling Among Indians

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The opinion "That there should be no room for communalism in the future constitution of the country and, therefore, there should be no reservation of seats in the Lagislative bodies of India for any communities" was expressed through a resolution passed at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held under the presidentship of Mr. S. K Patil this evening.

The resolution which was proposed by Mr. P. R. Lele and seconded and supported by Mr. M. Y. Nuri, G. B. Mahashabde, Dr. T. R. Naravane and others further stated so long as there is reservation of seats, there remains the consciousness of separateness and separate interests which necessarily lead to separate sectional or communal organisations. As it is necessary to create circumstances which will leave no justification for communal organisations, no seats should be reserved on communal basis.

Mr. Lele and those who supported the resolution stressed the need for creating strong national feeling among Indians irrespective of their caste or religion. India could make rapid progress only when every one living in the country thought that he or she was an Indian first and Indian last. To create such a feeling, among the people the speakers said, it was necessary that there should be no reservation of seats on communal basis in the Indian Lagislative bodies. The Committee accepted the resignation of Dr. T. R. Naravane from the Chairmanship of the Provincial Board of the Congress Seva Dal.

Earlier Mr. Patil welcomed Messrs. G. B. Mahashabde and Dadasaheb Parulekar who were elected unopposed in the recent bye-elections to the B. P. C. C.,

## Stabbed In Running Train

AHMEDABAD, May 8 (A.P.I.) : Two railway servants were reported to have been stabbed in a running train between Lilapur and Lakhtar stations in Kathiawar.

They were brought to Ahmedabad this morning by the Kathiawar Express and removed to civil hospital. The condition of one of them is stated to be precarious. One man has been arrested in this connection.

## Royal Tara Wins Great Jubilee Handicap

KEMPTON PARK May 8 (Reuter): Mr. D. Morris' Royal Tara won the great Jubilee Handicap here this afternoon. Mr. C. Darrell's Duces Wild was second and Lieutenant Colonel Gresson's Closworth third.

## India's Claim On Moral Force

KHANDWA, May 8 (API): "Fight for independence is not complete until each and every part of the world is independent", said Acharaya Vinoba Bhave, disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, performing the flag hoisting ceremony here this morning.

He added: "India has no imperialistic designs upon any country. India can claim one force and that is moral force. If we have to retain it for world guidance we should cultivate brotherly feeling and love among ourselves."

CANBERRA, May 8 (Reuter) : Australia today advised all Balts who have been brought to Australia under the International Refugee Organisation scheme to ignore an announcement by the Russian Embassy in Canberra inviting them to register before June 10.

# OLD MEMORIES REVIVED

## Dundee's Gift To City Of Orleans

PARIS, May 8 (Reuter) : Dundee, Scotland, today gave the French City of Orleans a bow and three arrows during celebrations of the historic assault by Joan of Arc in 1429 which delivered the city from English seige.

Archibald Powrie Lord-Provost of Dundee, handed the bow and arrows to replace their historic counterparts which vanished during German occupation.

They were first offered to Orleans by Dundee in 1929 to commemorate the role of the Scottish troops who fought alongside Joan of Arc against the English.

# *TRUE TO TAGORE TRADITIONS*

CALCUTTA, May 8 (A.P.I.): Homage to the memory of Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore was paid at a number of functions held this morning on the occasion of the 88th birthday anniversary of the Poet.

Speaking at a function organised by the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee at the Jorasanko residence of the Poet, Principal Khisti Mohan Sen of Viswabharati said that Rabindranath had left behind him an imperishable wealth of culture and tradition which would ever remain shining in the firmament of the world's civilisation.

Only the doctrine of love and goodwill which the Poet preached through his writings and speeches could weed out the roots of ill-feelings and hatred of man towards man. "Let his spirit guide us to put an end to the corruption which prevails today both in our lives and deeds"

Mr. Rajsekhar Bose, well-known litterateur of Bengal, who presided, said that the literary creation of Poet Tagore was universal and quite above all sectarian tough. He did not confine his creation to the barriers of cultural aristocracy. It was accessible to all. It was due to him that Bengali language and literature had secured a high place among the languages and literatures of the world.

# WIDESPREAD SMUGGLING TO PAKISTAN

## Government To Take Stringent Measures

(From A Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 8.

The Government of India have been perturbed at the large scale organised smuggling going on from India to Pakistan. The unguarded ports of Saurashtra are being used by the smugglers. Similar reports have been also received from East Punjab, Rajsthan and West Bengal borders.

The Government have taken a very serious view of the matter and are going to institute an enquiry and the matter Stringent anti-smuggling measures are being taken.

# *Independence Week Commences In Kashmir*

JAMMU, May 8. (A.P.I.): With the firing of a 17 gun salute from Bahu fort the celebration of independence week commenced here this morning.

Mr. Budh Singh, Minister for Rehabilitation and Public Health performed the flag hoisting ceremony amidst great enthusiasm. On his arrival in the parade grounds he was presented a guard of honour by police and home guards.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Budh Singh congratulated the audience on the achievement of freedom and explained the significance of the national flag.

Referring to the destruction wrought by raiders Mr. Budh Singh said: "There are thousands of refugees among us, thousands of them have lost their kitch and kin. Countless others are ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed. But I can assure that their miseries are shortlived"

In the evening a procession will be taken out to lay wreats on places where martyrs have been buried and cremated. Later in evening a symposium will be held in Brahmin Hall.

KARACHI: The Ministay of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations has announced that a fee of Rs. 5 shall be levied in respect of each person permitted, by the Protector of Emigrants, to emigrate for the purpose of skilled work, from the port of Karachi any country to which the Emigration is lawful. No fee shall be levied in respect of female dependants of any age and male-dependants below 16 years of age.

# CITY & SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 30, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 28, 1367.
Parsi: Ader 9, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-7 a.m. Sunset: 19-3 p.m.
Hightide: 12-26. Lowtide: 05-46, 18-20.

## To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY MUSIC CIRCLE: Indian Music at King's Circle, today (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. K. A. Bhatkar, Victoria Gardens Office.

ROOPA KALA KENDRA: Miss Shirin Vajifdar, the well-known exponent of classical Indian dancing has kindly consented to give a talk on the art of Indian dancing with demonstrations and recitals on the techniques of Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Manipuri and Kathak dances to the members of the Roopa Kala Kendra and their guests at the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga, today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. The talk will be illustrated by a number of classical and folk dances by Shirin and her pupils.

YOU FILM SHOW: Film Show at BEST Conference Hall today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of Youths' Own Union—YOU—only for members.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse on the Second Chapter of Baghavad Gita, in Hindi, by Swami Atmadas at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at Wassoodew Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Pandit Dharma Vrathji will deliver a Lecture on "Arya Samaj and Our Duty" today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Samaj Mandir, 96, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS: An urgent meeting of the Reception Committee and all sub-Committees will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Mazdoor Manzil, Parel, Bombay.

SHIVAJI SMARAK MANDAL: Under the auspices of Shree Shivaji Smarak Mandal, Shiv Jayanti celebration will be held under the presidentship of Shri Kshatra Jagatguru of Karveer Pith today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Shivaji Mandir site, opposite Plaza Cinema, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Mind: Lower and Higher"—public lecture to be followed by Questions and Answers today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

## COST OF LIVING INDEX

During March 1948, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100 was 284, being eight points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by three points to 326.

During March 1948, the working class of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 217, being three points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by two points to 204.

In March 1948, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 281, being sixteen points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by twenty-three points to 275.

The working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon, with the average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100, was 414 in March 1948, being eight points lower than in the preceding month.

## National Flag Snatched By Police?

Mr. K P. Parameshwaran Nair, General Secretary of the North Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union and a socialist Trade Union worker writes:—

When the Police arrested yesterday myself and some of the volunteers who were peacefully picketing in front of Great Sardar Hotel at Lalbaugh the public were too much excited and crowded there to see the activities of the Police. I who was under arrest was brought by Police under the Inspector of Kalachawki's permission to the spot to see how much crowd assembled there and to judge whether this is not obstruction. It was at about 4 P.M and when I got down from the Police Jeep, to my surprise I noticed the National Flag was missing from the volunteer who was picketing. On enquiry, I was told that the flag was snatched taway from him by the police man on duty.

**Dr. Lionel Pereira, M.B.B.S. and Miss. Lola Coelho who were married in the Church of the Holy Name in Bombay. The bride is the eldest daughter of Dewan Bahadur M.A.F. Coelho, ex-Presidency Magistrate.**

# INDIANS SHALL NEVER AGAIN BE SLAVES

## Call To Youths At Mahagujarat Sammelan In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A clarion call to the youths of Gujerat to take a pledge that Indians would not again be slaves, was given by Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai, Congress leader of Gugerat, presiding over the first session of the Maha Gujerat Yuvak Sammelan held today at the Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank.

Dr. Desai referred to the proposed changes in the present day education and said that they were essential. But, he said that without the co-operation of parents, students, teachers and the Government, youths could not aspire for a great future.

Speaking of the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi, he said that the most important task before the youths was character-building. They should harbour the ideals of 'knowledge, character and service to the nation' and endeavour to fulfill them.

"You are no more slaves. You are youngmen and women of a free, and self-reliant country", remarked Dr. Desai and said that they had a great task of defending their mother country. He urged them to break the fetters of age-old customs and traditions and asked them to discover uncharted seas.

Concluding he advised them to take up military training, build up character and serve their mother country.

Mr. Narabheram N. Popat, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address referred to the international situation and pointed out that world was divided into two camps. He warned that though the Government had declared that they would persue an independent foreign policy, there was a tendency of India being dragged into the American bloc.

Alluding to the communal problem, he called upon the youths to help the Government to put down communalism in the country.

## TRAFFICKING IN GIRLS ALLEGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A luxurious bar-cum-brothel, housed in an imposing palace on Worli Seaface, alleged to have been run by the well-known film-actress "Madam M. Kishori" was raided by the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., last night. Kishori was taken in custody on two charges, one under the Prostitution Act of 1923, and another under the Abkari Act.

When the accused was produced before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court today, the police stated that the accused, who was a landlady and a cinema actress, residing in a luxurious flat at Worli Sea Face, was trafficking in girls and that due to the complexity of the case, the police were waiting for a suitable opportunity.

At 8 p.m. yesterday a bogus customer with Rs. 400 in marked currency, a panch and Deputy Inspector Salvi, went to Kishori's flat. It was alleged, that when they told her they were rich men from a State looking for local colour and a good time, Kishori welcomed them with a bottle of Scotch whisky.

The bogus customer and another girl retired into a private room, and the former, a while later made some sign from the window At which, a number of C.I.D. men who were guarding the building rushed in Kishori was arrested and Rs. 300 in marked notes, recovered.

The police stated that a search of the house yielded one whole case of White Label Scotch whisky and three bottles of assorted liqueurs.

They also mentioned that when the panchnama was being drawn up, a stream of wealthy customers, who appeared to be habitues of the haunt, streamed in and had to go away "disappointed" when they saw that the police were in charge.

The bail application made on behalf of the accused was refused by the Magistrate on the ground that the accused was alleged to be doing business on a big scale, and "such nefarious acts are difficult to defeat."

Kishori was ordered to be held in police custody for a fortnight.

The investigations and raid were carried out by Inspector Patkar.

## Complaint Against Hospital Doctor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I made him lie on a bench in the casualty ward. The doctor who came to examine, asked me to make the man stand. I told him that he was very weak. The doctor insisted and I made him stand, holding him under my arms. The doctor asked me to remove my arms. As I did so the man sat down on the floor. The doctor pushed me to one side and made him stand, but before the doctor could examine, he fell down and sustained injuries" so stated the brother of a mill-hand who died in the K.E.M Hospital on May 6 before Mr. Jayakar, Coroner of Bombay, alleging that the doctor was responsible for the fall resulting in injuries, which the brother thought led to the death of the deceased.

Bhoiwada Police who investigated the case, reported to the Coroner, that Damu, a millworker of Santacruz was admitted into K.E.M. Hospital on April 30, as an outdoor patient and had a fall in the outdoor patients' room, and sustained some injuries. Damu was suffering from fever. He died in the K.E.M. Hospital, on May 6.

# K. G. Limaye

## A True "Servant Of India"

BY T. G. NAIK

The death of Mr. K. G. Limaye at the comparatively early age of fifty-four is a grievous lass to Marathi journalism. There are very few journalists in Maharashtra, who possess his comprehensive vision and deep critical insight, both in the domain of politics and literature. Above all his catholic taste and wide range of sympathy were the unique gifts, which he brought to the journalistic profession in Maharashtra, wherein the display of these virtues rare.

He was as unassuming as he was well-read and learned. He never wrote superficially on any subject; though his style was trifle dull and lacked sparkle and finish. Yet it had the massive strength of wisdom and clarity, which is the effect of clear thinking and sure grasp of details.

In his hands the daily paper, Dnyanprakasha,' rose to higher stature and its circulation increased several fold. No good cause ever went unsupported or any deservnig person or author suffered injustice as long as he was at the helm of the paper. It became an open forum to ventilato all grievances, public or personal and no caste or creed was a disqualified from the access to the solumns of paper. His office and home was always thronged by persons, who belonged to a variety of political parties and variety of castes and creeds.

Mr. Limaye was as quick to recognise merit, wherever he formed it, and without mitigation and qualifying terms gave a free publicity to all those who deserved it. He came to command the respect of all, who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. Though he was trumpeter for other deserving men, he himself never sought the lime-light of publicity.

Like a true "Servant of India" poverty, animonity and seince were the virtues he not only professed but phactised. He has left a tradition in the domain of Marathi journalism, which has raised its tone and stature. May his soul rest in peace!

## ESSENTIAL SERVICES

The Government of Bombay has declared the employment under the following services under the Bombay Municipality as essential service:—(1) Removal of carcasses, (2) Cleansing and flushing of drains (including pumping sewage) service and (3) Street lighting service.

## Railway Passengers Conference

Due to the sudden death of the mother of Mr. C. B. L. Bhatnagar, the organiser of the conference the session of the All-India Railway Passengers' Conference which was to be held at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on June 7th and 8th 1948 has been cancelled. Fresh dates for the session will be announced later on by the Working Committee.

## Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Adamali Ebrahim was placed before Mr. M. Nasarullah, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, on a charge of theft by the Dongri Police to-day.

It was alleged that he removed the duplicate key of a godown belonging to a relative of his, and opened the godown and committed theft of 20 tons of scrap from valued at Rs. 5,000.

The accused was remanded into police custody.

Aman was robbed of some cash, at the point of a knife, by a gang of crooks, at Byculla, on May 7.

Ronald Woolgar and Clarence Raymond, suspected to be members of the gang, were arrested subsequently.

They were remanded into custody, at Mazagaon to-day.

### OVERDOSE OF SLEEPING TABLETS LEADS TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Death of Nasarwanji Rustomji, on May 7, in his house, at Dinsha Master Road, is suspected to have been caused by his having consumed an overdose of 'sleeping tablets'

Rustomji was having "insomnia" for the last two years and since a fortnight, he was feeling restless, and, it is stated, that as prescribed by his family doctor, he was taking "sodium capsules"

### BOY FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN

Magan Naik 12, was knocked down and killed by a motor lorry on Kurla Road, at Marol, on May 7.

# Battle Against 'Gift Rackets' In America

## SHIPMENTS TO CHINA & INDIA ALSO INVOLVED

**WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuter): The United States today stopped the export of gift parcels by commercial firms to wipe out leaks to the black market--chiefly in Western Europe but also involving shipments to China and India.**

### PHONY GIFT RACKETS

Announcing this action against "phony gift racketeering" the Commerce Department said the total quantities for which gift package concerns sought export licences had become so great "as seriously to modify world distribution of scarce commodities from the pattern agreed by the United States and other Governments".

### War Against Stock Piling

The ban affects the export of parcels for stock piling. Since December 1, commercial gift packaging concerns had been allowed export licences to establish small stock piles of parcels overseas. Some firms would stock-pile goods and later sell them in the black market instead of passing them on as free gifts.

### Effect Of Action

The Department, blaming "not so reputable firms", said its action would not stop Americans from shipping gift parcels abroad or foreigners from receiving them as free gifts, but it would break up racketeering.

## Special Court For Delhi

### To Try Cases Connected With Assassination Of Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, May 8 (A.P.I.) : A special court of criminal jurisdiction for the Province of Delhi with Mr. Atma Charan, at present District and Sessons Judge, Kanpur as Special Judge has been set up by the Government of India according to an order in today's Gazette of India.

It is learned that this court has been constituted to try persons implicated in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

## Pakistan Army

### New Officers From H. M. G. To Be Engaged

KARACHI, May 8, (A.P.I.): At a press conference here this evening, the Adjutant-General of the Pakistan Army Major-General N A M. Raza, said:

"It is the policy of the Government of Pakistan to retain for the next three years some British Officers of the old Indian army in the Pakistan Army and to get some new Officers from His Majesty's Government because of the shortage of Officers in the Pakistan Army Require some 3,900 and forty officers for our present army and at present we have only 2,700 Commissioned Officers"

Stating that the number of British Officers in the Pakistan Army was 394, Major-General Raza said that all the key posts in the Pakistan Army, except a few, were held by Pakistani Officers He added: "Now the British Officers are working with us as our equals and as members of the Commonwealth"

## Ban On 'Sind Observer' Rescinded

KARACHI, May 8. (API): The Sind Government today rescinded their previous order banning the publication of the Sind Observer for a period of one month. The ban imposed upon the Sindhi daily "Al Wahid" has also been removed

The Government also passed orders for the release of the Editor of the "Al Wahid" Mr Abdul Ghafoor Sitai, who was arrested on April 22. Mr. Sitai was consequently released this afternoon after a detention of sixteen days

## Gold Coast Chiefs Demand Self Govt.

ACCRA GOLD COAST, May 8, (Reuter): Gold Coast chiefs today urged Self-Government for the colony in the shortest possible time and complained that the local councils were not consulted on matters of policy.

In a memorandum to the Commission of inquiry into the riots here last February, in which 21 people were killed, and to Sir Gerald Creasy, Governor of the Gold Coast, the chiefs said the Government's policy of "Africanisation" was not making headway. It was discouraging, they said, that "no plans have been formulated to achieve this object in a reasonable time"

This suggestion was turned down on the grounds that the provincial councils and the Ashanti confederacy would be consulted on policy, but, the memorandum said, experience had proved that "the two territorial councils were and are not, in fact, consulted on policy".

The chiefs also recalled a request they made last December that membership of the Council of Chiefs should be broadened to include others besides chiefs.

They concluded by emphasising the determination of the country to preserve the British connection inviolate and to emphasise in no uncertain terms the fundamental principle that taxation goes with effective representation"

## No Ministry Of Refugees

A report has appeared in a local newspaper that the Government of Bombay will create a Ministry of Refugees, and that the Central Government has advised the Provincial Government to select one of the refugees for the Ministerial post.

There is no basis for either of these statements. No change of any kind whatsoever is contemplated in the Bombay Ministry.

## STRIKE IN LOWER SAXONY SPREADS

### Protest Against Low Bread Ration

HAMBURG, May 8 (Reuter) : Brigadier J. Lingham, British Regional Commissioner of Lower Saxony, today banned strikes by Germans working for military Government.

His order, posted up in Military Government establishments, barred "all strikes, lockouts, disturbances or behaviour which would obstruct work or threaten obstruction."

More than 80,000 people were on strike in lower Saxony as a protest against the low bread ration in the State and it had been expected that this number might swell to over half a million.

The Strike Committee in Hanover was today discussing what action should be taken after yesterday's announcement by Dr. Erich Koehler, Chairman of the Bizonal Economic Council in Frankfurt, that it was hoped to introduce a uniform bread ration throughout Bizonia.

This concession answers the main grievance of the strikers in the Hanover area.

Work was at a standstill in the Hanover fair grounds and the opening —fixed for May 22—may have to be postponed.

The Strike spread to other towns including Hamelin, Osnabruk and Hildesheim where thousands are out.

## Pakistan People's Party Convention

KARACHI, May 8, (A.P.I.): The Pakistan People's Party Convention called by eight non-League public leaders, opened this evening. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Red Shirt Leader presided.

Among those who attended the convention were Mr. G. M Syed, Mr. Abdul Majid Sindhi and five non-Muslim members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Opening the convention Mr G. M. Syed welcomed the delegates to the "ancient land of Sindhu and dwelt at length on the glorious past of Sind and said that the people of Sind naturally aspired for an equally glorious future in spite of the present clouds hanging over them".

## INDIA PLEDGED TO DEFEND HER BORDERS

### Baldev Singh's Warning To Kashmir Raiders And Hyderabad Razakars

**POONA, May 8 (A.P.I): India's Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh stated in Poona today that whatever the U.N.O. might say the Government of India's policy in regard to Kashmir was firm and clear. The Defence Minister paid a warm tribute to India's armed forces for the valour they had shown in the Kashmir campaign. The Indian forces would not leave Kashmir unless the last raider was driven out of its borders.**

Sardar Baldev Singh, who was speaking at Tilak Mandir in the annual Spring Lecture series, said that there were many people in the country today who were anxious about the Defence of the country. To them he would say that they did not want to frighten anybody nor were they going to be frightened. They were neither out for aggression nor suppression but at the same time it must be made clear that India was pledged to defend her frontiers

Referring to Hyderabad, the Defence Minister said that they did not want to march into Hyderabad nor did they seek to coerce the Nizam into accession to the Indian Union. But they did want to recognise the sovereign will of the people and desired that just as Kashmir the will of the people in Hyderabad should be ascertained

It was difficult Sardar Baldev Singh said, to understand who ruled in Hyderabad today—the Nizam or Syed Razvi. He wanted the Nizam to give a fair play to his subjects and leave the frontiers of India unmolested. for a free India could not for long be a silent or mute witness to any infringement on its border.

The Defence Minister urged the people to have firm faith in their government. It was neither haltering nor weak-kneed. They were prepared to take every possible step at the right moment for the defence of the country.

Sardar Baldev Singh appealed to Indians to stand united to tide over the critical time through which they are passing. The springing up of diverse political parties in the country, he said was not a happy augury. Today above all India needed one leader one party and one programme. That was why, he said, the Akalis had decided to merge into the Congress.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works Mines and Power who presided at the meeting supported Sardar Baldev Singh's views and appealed to every Indian to be prepared to sacrifice his life for the Indian Union.

Earlier in the day, the two ministers were presented with addresses of welcome, on behalf of the Poona District Local Board and the Poona Ditrict School Board.

**RECRUITING MELA**

Sardar Baldev Singh, who is to inaugurate this afternoon the 'Recruiting mela' explained that the main object of his visit was to help in the recruiting drive and see for himself what progress the troops were making here. He added: "I want to make the army more popular and help in removing the old barriers that exist between the army and the civilians"

Both ministers will motor to Ahmednagar tomorrow morning and return here the same evening

## SOVIET POSER TO AMERICA

### Withdrawal Of Troops From Korea

MOSCOW, May 8 (Reuter) : Tass, official news agency reported today that Russia had reaffirmed her readiness to withdraw her troops from Korea at once "provided that the United States troops are withdrawn from Korea simultaneously".

In a message from Phyenyang, the agency said the Soviet Commander in North Korea had told a joint conference of political parties and public organisations of North and South Korea: "The Soviet understands perfectly well and views with sympathy the desire of the Korean people to unite their country and establish an independent and democratic Government of Korea".

Russia, he said, had twice already, in September and October 1947, proposed a simultaneous withdrawal but it was not accepted.

## Razakars Hold Another Rally

**HYDERABAD Dn. May 8 (A.P.I.)—Taking over half an hour to move past any particular point Razakar columns yesterday again held street marches to merge later in one of the biggest rallies ever seen at the Sharatgah grounds here in the city.**

No reason was given for this mass demonstration but Ittehad-ul-Muslemeen quarters said it was in the nature of a routine exercise.

## NEXT MEETING OF CONSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, May 8 (U.P.I.) : The Secretary to the Constituent Assembly of India has issued the following Press communique:—

"This Secretariat is still receiving letters from members inquiring whether the session of the Constituent Assembly fixed for the 18th May 1948 has been postponed, even though intimation regarding the postponement was sent individually to all members and announcements were made in the Press and on the Radio. The members are again informed that in response to representations made to him by some members of the Constituent Assembly, the Hon'ble the President has postponed the meeting of the Assembly to some date in July to be fixed by him later

Consequent on the decision to postpone the meeting of the Assembly, the Meeting of the Special Committee set up to consider the Draft Constitution which was intended to be held on the 11th May, 1948 also stands postponed to a date to be fixed hereafter.

## BATTLE FOR NANYANG

### Communists Prepare For All-Out Assault

SHANGHAI, May 8 (Reuter): Chinese Nationalist troops were today manning the outer defences of Nanyang in south-east Honan, as reinforced Communist forces converged on the city. The Communists were known to be bringing more troops from north and east Honan in an allout assault on Nanyang—called "the way to north Hupeh."

At Tiengtsin, 30 miles southwest of Kanyag, then Communists through attacked by Government planes stormed the town. Earlier General Cho Chiahsien, Chief of Staff to General Wai Lihsung Commander-in-Chief in in Manchuria arrived in Nanking for talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek on the military situation in the northeast. He also discussed the appointment of General Fah Hanchieh, Commander of the Nationalist Army mechanised force, as Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.

## CHINA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OPENS

NANKING, May 8, (Reuter): Only 270 out of the 629 members attended the opening of China's first constitutional legislative council here today.

General Chiang Kaishek, President of China, did not appear to deliver the opening address, as was expected. The session was called at the legislators' own initiative.

Preliminary sessions will begin on Monday when the agenda, including the election of the president and vice-president will be discussed. The elections are expected to take place about May 15.

## India Loan To Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, May 8, (U.P.I.): The Government of India have agreed to advance a loan at three per cent interest to the Government of Travancore for their Housing Scheme.

This was disclosed by Mr. C. Kesavan, Labour Minister of Travancore, who just returned here after attending the Labour Ministers' Conference at Delhi.

Replying to a question whether there was any truth in the reported appointment of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, the former Dewan of Travancore, to the States Ministry, he observed that in the course of a talk he had with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, the latter jocularly remarked: "Then where will Sardar Patel go"

The Travancore Minister said that the Pandit Neh might visit Travancore in the near future.

## THREE SHIPPING CORPORATIONS TO BE SET UP IN INDIA

### Government Plan To Secure Effective Participation In International Trade

**NEW DELHI, May 8, (A.P.I.): In order to encourage and enable India's effective participation in international trade, the Government of India has, it is understood, proposed to set up three shipping Corporations as early as possible.**

The Corporations will function under the existing Company Law and the Government will have a dominating interest holding 51 per cent of the shares.

Discussions are already well under way with three Indian Steamship Companies—the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the Bharat Steamship Company and Indian Steamship Company—regarding the floating of these Corporations.

The present conversations are designed to draft an agreement possibly on the lines recently arrived at between the Government of India and the Air India International setting up a Corporation under the existing Company Law.

The scheme was originally proposed some months ago at Bombay by Mr. C. H Bhabha, former Commerce Minister.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

**NEW YORK COTTON JULY**

NEW YORK, May 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 36.42 |
| Today's Opening | 36.45 |
| Difference | +3 |
| Today's Closing | 36.70 |
| Difference | +28 |

**LAST QUOTATIONS**

BOMBAY, May 8.

| | Rs. as |
|---|---|
| Cotton Jarila May | 705 8 |
| Cotton Jarila July | 731 8 |
| Silver Chamber | 179 14 |
| Silver Bullion Forward | 179 8 |
| Gold Forward | 117 8 |
| Sovereign | 34 8 |

# ALL QUIET IN JERUSALEM

## Arabs Agree To Jewish Terms For Truce: Cunningham's Role In Jericho Talks

JERUSALEM, May 8, (Reuter): All firing ceased in Jerusalem at noon today—Jewish sabbath—bringing the Holy City peace for the first time since the Arab-Jewish partition war began, with only six days to go before the British mandate ends

The Jewish agency's terms for a permanent truce in Jerusalem were free access to the Wailing wall in the Old City of Jerusalem, and removal of all foreign Arab armed forces from the city, an agency spokesman announced.

**JERICHO TALKS**

The cease-fire was agreed after talks between Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner, and Arab leaders yesterday in the ancient Biblical city of Jericho, some 14 miles north-east of Jerusalem.

Abdul Rahman Azzim Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, was one of the Arab delegates.

An official "communique" issued by the Palestine Government said, Sir Alan Cunningham today met the United Nations Three-Man Truce Commission—the consuls-general of the United States, France and Belgium—to explain the peace moves and to ask for their co-operation.

The three consuls-general went down from Jerusalem to Jericho on Wednesday to meet the Arab Leaders and on their return went into conference with Sir Henry Gurney, Chief Secretary, Palestine Government.

On Friday, Sir Henry Gurney went to Jericho and it was later announced the Arabs had agreed to a cease-fire as from noon today, provided the Jews also stopped firing.

The part played by Sir Alan Cunningham in securing the truce was kept secret until last night when an official statement said he had invited Azzam Pasha to come to Jericho to try and bring about a truce for Jerusalem

Even as the official "communique" announcing the cease-fire was being typed yesterday evening, sounds of artillery and machinegun fire sounded over the Jewish Yemen Moshe quarter in the lee of the old city walls, while Haganah troops protected the area with a smoke screen.

But today all was quiet as the Truce went into effect.

As the end of the British Mandate next Saturday draws near, the Arab exodus from Palestine has grown to a steady stream, and consulates of neighbouring lands have been deluged with applications for Visas.

Transjordan has been getting over 200 a day.

Plane bookings are full, B.O.A.C have a month-long waiting list for flights to Cyprus, already overcrowded by refugees.

### BRITISH VIEW

At Lake Success Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, British Colonial Secretary, in an important declaration before a closed meeting of the United Nations Palestine Sub-Committee outlined in more detail the British view of how the United Nations might run the Palestine administration after May 15 when the British mandate ends.

His main points were: One any United Nations Agency should be small and should start with a "humble organisation

2 It should not attempt to enforce law and order:

3 The Agency could work with the consent of Arabs and Jews and might gradually grow stronger:

4 The present Consular Truce Commission might form the nucleus of the Agency with the addition of a Chairman or the present Palestine Commission.

On the composition of the proposed agency Mr. Jones said it might use the Consular Truce Commission as a nucleus and add one or two outstanding neutrals as well as the Chairman of the original Palestine Commission, with the clear derstanding that the Agency had nothing to do with the partition plan.

Doctor P. Pillai (India) asked whether the "Jones Plan" envisaged including the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee representatives in the proposed agency.

Mr. Jones replied that it was most desirable to get such co-operation, but he was doubtful whether it was possible at the start.

## NO VISA TO RAM GOPAL

### Danish Authorities' Decision

STOCKHOLM, May 8 (Reuter): Danish authorities have refused an entry visa to Ram Gopal, leader of the Indian ballet at present appearing in Stockholm, it was stated today.

Gopal was due to appear in Copenhagen next week.

Ram Gopal and his troupe of Indian dancers recently performed at the Prince's Theatre, London.

Last month Gopal had a silk costume with gold ornaments, valued at £3,000 stolen from a truck at Middlesborough, England where his troupe was performing.

**"NO APPLICATION RECEIVED"**

The visa control office here stated today that no application for Visa to enter Denmark had been received from Ram Gopal.

An official said any refusal must, therefore, have originated at the Danish legation in Stockholm.

A Danish foreign office official here said there was no knowledge here of any such refusal.

## AUSTRALIANS SCORE 479 FOR FOUR WICKETS

### Barnes Hits 176 And Bradman 146: Record Crowd At First Match

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter): Sunny weather and long early morning queues presaged a capacity crowd for the Australian cricketers' first match of their tour in London against Surrey in a three-day match at the Oval today.

The chief interest in the match from England's point of view will be the form of Jim Laker. Surrey spin bowler who did so well during the recent tour of the West Indies and David Reutcher, young opening batsman who came near to getting a cap against the South Africans last season.

The pitch looked in perfect condition this morning, and after the early dew has gone should produce an abundance of runs.

**TEAMS**

The teams are: SURREY: E. R. T. Holmes (Captain), M. R. Barton, W. S Surridge, Barling, Alex Bedser, Squires, Fishlock, McIntyre, Fletcher, Laker and McMahon. Twelfth man: Parker

AUSTRALIANS: Bradman (Captain), Hassett Barnes, Harvey, Ian Johnson, Bill Johnson, Lindwall Morris, Ring, Tallon and Toshack. Twelfth man: Hamence

**BEDSER CONTROLS BATSMEN**

A crowd estimated at 25,000 saw the Australians gaining first knocks on a perfect wicket lay the foundation of a big total against Surrey by scoring 140 for one before lunch. Only Alex Bedser who bowled five over for 17 runs and Jim Laker an England test possible, whose length and direction were perfect, kept the batsmen quiet. They punished Squires Shppinners for 34 in five overs and at one point added 97 in half an hour. The partnership reached 101 in 85 minutes, Barnes having completed 50 in 70 minutes. He was lucky to escape being stumped when 58. Morris driving powerfully reached 50 in 95 minutes but when the stand had yielded 136 in 115 minutes he was leg before to McMahon, the Australian-born left spinner. Morris hit seven four.

Laker had an excellent hour's spell of 12 overs for 29 runs Bradman, appearing for remaining five minutes before lunch scored two off the first ball.

By tea Barnes and Bradman had taken the score to 313, with the Australian Captain then seven short of his century.

Bedser and McMahon provided the bowling contrast after the lunch interval. Bradman, as sprightly as ever, stole a cheeky single off Bedser. He warned Barnes to hurry and Fishlock actually threw the wicket but Barnes was home. Barnes played splendidly and excelled with hook and cut. McMahon was generous in giving Barnes a full toss in the nineties. Then two to the leg off the same bowler brought Barnes his first century of the tour in two hours 37 minutes. At that stage Barnes had claimed nine fours.

**BRADMAN-BEDSER DUEL**

There was a splendid duel between Bradman and Bedser when the England bowler took the second new ball at 198 and Bradman paid him the utmost respect. After being at the wicket 80 minutes Don completed his half-century.

The 200 total went up after two hours and fifty minutes play and then on a wicket which gave the bowlers no assistance this Australian pair kept the score moving rapidly. Barnes square cutting Laker to the fence made his score 150 in three hours fifty minutes and a few minutes hoisted the 300 with a grand straight drive which made his own fifty eighty-five.

When tea was taken the pair had added 173 since lunch.

**CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES**

Australians first innings 479 for four.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barnes lbw Squires | 179 |
| Brauman b Bedser | 146 |
| L. Hasset not out | 61 |
| N. Harvey b McMahon | 7 |
| I. Johnson not out | 19 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total (for four wickets) | 479 |

**RAIDERS CARRY PAKISTAN FLAG**

JAMMU, May 8 (A.P.I): Yesterday Indian troops launched an attack south-southeast of Naushahra and captured a hill feature strongly held by the raiders 23 raiders were killed a few taken prisoner and the rest fled after this engagement. Thirty raiders were killed when our artillery north-west of Jhangar, secured a direct hit on a party of raiders in uniform, moving across a rally. On the Uri-Domel road, west of Uri, one of our patrols spotted raiders moving in small groups carrying Pakistan flag.

## Congress Of Europe

### Three Committees Consider Draft Resolution To Promote Unity

THE HAGUE, May 8, (Reuter): The Congress of Europe began today to hammer out the details of its plan for European political, economic and cultural union.

It split into three committees, each of which considered a draft resolution to promote this unity.

The main points before the Committees were creation of:

1. **A European Assembly;**
2. **A European Economic Union;**
3. **A cultural centre free of Government supervision.**

Mr. Winston Churchill, who addressed yesterday's opening session, did not take part in any of the Committee meetings. He was spending the weekend as Queen Wilhelmina's guest.

The Congress meets in plenary session on Monday

**POLITICAL COMMITTEE**

The liveliest debate was in the Political Committee.

After general discussion of the draft resolution, the Chairman, M. Paul Ramadier, put the document paragraph by paragraph.

A long list of amendments was tabled.

Both in the political and economic committees it was emphasised that European reconstruction was doomed to failure if attempted on a national or individual basis.

The Political Committee considered the calling of a European Consultative Assembly. Members of this would be appointed by the various parliaments.

The Economic Committee discussed a union which envisaged ultimate abolition of customs barriers, free circulation of capital and complete currency unification.

In all three committee, delegates emphasised the need for speed.

**"STILL UNSOLVED"**

Lord Layton told the Economic Committee that many of the problems raised at the first Economic Conference at Geneva in 1947 were still unsolved. These he listed as Frontier restrictions, the position of the United States as a creditor nation and Russia's position in relation to world trade.

The problem of Germany had now been added. He asked delegates to remember that ultimately Germany would have to become a unity against and, economically, a part of the Western Europe.

"Our whole object must be to find a way of achieving greater prosperity," he said.

## STOP PRESS

**RAM GOPAL RECEIVES VISA**

STOCKHOLM, May 8 (Reuter) : Ram Gopal leader of the Indian ballet, appearing here, told Reuter that he had received his visa to enter Denmark earlier refused by the Danish authorities "My visa was first refused" he said, not because I am an Indian, but because there was some trouble with my Danish impressario, but this has now been settled and I am going to Copenhagen on May 29.

**INTER-DOMINION PACT ON STERLING BALANCES**

KARACHI May 8 (A.P.I.) : The Indo-Pakistan talks at the ministerial level on the releases of sterling balances from H.M.G for the second half of the year, concluded today. It is confirmed that an agreement on a joint and common approach has been reached between the two dominions.

**BATTLE FOR SAFAD RAGES**

"DAMASCUS May 8 (Reuter): Palestine Arab military headquarters in Damascus claimed tonight that the Northern Palestine town of Safad, already reported captured by the Jews is still in Arab hands.

The Battle for Safad is still raging the Arab communique said.

SEOUL, (KOREA), May 8 (Reuter): Lieut. Gen. P. G. Korotkoss, Soviet Commander in North Korea, announced today that Russian troops would be withdrawn at once from Korea to make United States' troops withdraw at the same time

The announcement was made in a letter from the General broadcast by the Russian-controlled Pyongyang Radio today which gave details of a plan for immediate withdrawal

American observers here said the letter was qualified by the reference to simultaneous withdrawal and was not therefore a clear cut proposal of immediate Russian withdrawal

**OUR TABULATED ADLETS**

**2 ANNAS PER WORD**

**MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-**

**To be paid in advance**

**MATRIMONIAL**

**For a Maharashtrian cultured** virgin of 18 wanted bridegroom, Hindu independent. No sub-caste and intraprovincial restrictions. Apply Box No. 8721 "Bombay Chronicle".

**Matches for three girls, 16. 20, 30** years. Well educated & pretty. No. 5155 Barna Street. Saddar Bazar. Delhi.

8261

**SITUATIONS VACANT**

**Wanted the following:- (1) A** fitter and mechanic for erection and running of a complete Pulverizing Mill (Belt Drive). (2) A Compressor Driver with fair mechanical knowledge. (3) A mining assistant for soapstone mining preferably with fair Geological knowledge, if possible. Pay occording to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to: Hardwari Mineral Syndicate-"Munshimahal" Jaipur City. 8259

**FINANCIAL**

**Wanted respectable and influential** Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills Ltd. 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern, paying dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

**MEDICAL ADLET**

**Qualify as doctor with authorised** degrees like--L.M.S., M.D., M.B.B.S., B.Sc., M.Sc., etc. in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, entitling to practice, acceptable as proof of your ability Prospectus free. Registrar. Vocational University. Amritsar.

8687

**LAND LEASE**

**Large farm lands available on** lease in north Kheri near Lakhimpur. U.P. Apply Box No. 8604 "Bombay Chronicle"

**AGENTS WANTED**

**Wanted Selling Agents in each** City for our Soaps. Apply to Saraswati Vegetable Oil Mills, Limited, 423, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 8651

**SHARE BUSINESS**

**Valuable Tea Garden Shares** Northern India Tea Estates Ltd.—Garden: Barajalinga Tea Estates in Assam (Indian Union) having 5390.22 acres granted area. 4704 mds. highest Crop obtained and 5,000 mds. expected Crop this year—invite applications from experienced Share Selling Agents for sale of remaining Ordinary and 6 per cent Tax Free Pref. Shares. Apply sharp to Aryan Planters' Agency, 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 8467

**MOTORS AND CYCLES**

**Wanted a Jeep Car with Trailer** preferably unused. Apply Hardwari Mineral Syndicate "Munshimahal" Jaipur City 8259

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Gramophone sound boxes & main** springs of assorted sizes are now available at competitive prices. Trade enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton Ltd. 43 Park Mansions, Park St. Calcutta-16

(8350)

**Debris dumping ground available** near Byculla Goods Yard. Contact Box No 8435 "Bombay Chronicle".

**10th POPULAR WEEK**

RAKAISH PRODUCTIONS

ZANJEER

**with Begum Para, Balwant Singh and K. N. Singh Jagdish Sethi Latika and Gope**

**at KRISHNA**

**3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.**
**A LIBERTY ART release**


## PUBLIC NOTICES

**VISVA-BHARATI SANTINIKETAN**

APPLICATIONS stating age, qualifications, previous experience, domicile etc. with copies of recent testimonials are invited for the following posts in the Government of India sponsored Teachers Training Institute in the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.

Vice-Principal for Teachers College for Music and Dancing: (Rs. 250-10-350). Candidates should be graduates and must hold diploma of a recognised Music College with previous experience of teaching music to senior students. Must be conversant with theory and practice of both deshi and marga styles of Indian Music and should have general knowledge of and acquaintance with instrumental music and different schools of Indian Dance.

Vice-Principal for Teachers College for Basic Education: (Rs. 250-10-350). Must hold high degree in Education of Indian or Foreign Universities with previous experience of teaching and management of training schools. Should be thoroughly conversant with the principles of Basic Education and problems of Indian rural life as a whole and capable of teaching professional subjects.

Senior Teacher for Dancing: (Rs. 150-10-250). Should have diploma of a recognised Dancing Academy and previous experience of teaching senior students in Bharat-Natyam and Kathak schools of Dancing. Preference will be given to those having academic back-ground in addition to qualification in special subject.

Senior Teacher for Weaving and Spinning: (Rs. 150-10-250). Must be graduates with diploma in weaving with at least three years experience in teaching.

Senior Teachers for Fine Arts and Clay-Modelling: (Rs. 150-10-250). Must be graduates with diploma in Fine Arts with at least three years experience in teaching.

Instructor Accompanist: (Rs. 75-5-150). Must be proficient in imparting training in string and drum instruments.

Instructor for Wood-work: (Rs. 75-5-150). Should have diploma and experience in imparting training in the subject.

Instructor for Agriculture: (Rs. 75-5-150). Should have diploma of a recognised Agricultural Institute with experience in imparting training in the subject.

All candidates must be able to use English and either Hindusthani or Bengali as medium of instruction. All posts carry benefit of provident fund and dearness allowance at 17½ per cent of salary. Applications should reach the office of the Registrar, Vinaya-Bhavana, P.O. Santiniketan, West Bengal on or before the 25th May 1948. (8349)

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY**

**TENDER NOTICE**

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for preparing foundations, erecting steel work and for fixing of glazing, sheeting, gutters and rain water down take pipes for the structures of the Locomotive Building Workshop Project, East Indian Railway, near Mihijam. Approximate quantities of work involved are:-

(i) 2.25 lakhs Cft. of plain concrete in foundation.
(ii) 60,000 Cft. of reinforced concrete in foundation.
(iii) 9,000 tons of steel work erection and fixing sheeting for the structures etc.

2. Tenders will be received up to 11 hours on 31st May, 1948 by the Engineer-in-Chief, Loco Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, Asansol and opened soon after in the presence of such tenderers as choose to attend.

3. Tender documents and plans may be had up to 17 hours on any working day up to 30th May, 1948 from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Loco Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, Asansol on payment of Rs. 20/- in cash which sum will not be refunded. No postal orders will be accepted.

4. Plans in connection with the work may be seen in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Loco Building Works Project, East Indian Railway, Asansol on any working day.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.
Loco Building Works Project,
Mihijam at Asansol
8466

# City Markets

## SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, May 8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day, being Saturday. In the absence of any unfavourable advices from up-country, the general sentiment remained bullish Tata Defds and Bombay Dyeings were privately quoted at Rs. 1685 and Rs 1150 respectively.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, May 8.

Tata Ordinary 331/8; Tata Deferred 1680; Indian Iron 31; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 25/8; Bombay Dyeing 1142/8; Central India 333/2; Gokak 332/8; Kohinoor 655; Simplex 241/4; Swadeshi 656/4; Tata Power 1485; Associated Cement 170/8; Belapur 343/2; Bombay Burma (Old) 427/8; Scindia 27/8; Central Bank 85/10; New India 69/6; Tata 2nd Pref. 135.

## GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 8.

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1954 | 98 | 12 | 0 |
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1950 | 101 | 2 | 0 |
| 2-1/2 p.c. | 97 | 8 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52 | 100 | 4 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1960 | 100 | 1 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1962 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1976 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. non-Terminable | 99 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1966 Con. | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1949-52 | 101 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1951-54 | 102 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1953-55 | 102 | 11 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1957 | 102 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1959-61 | 101 | 14 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1966-68 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1970-75 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. 1954-59 | 105 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. 1945-52 | 101 | 10 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. 1960-70 | 111 | 4 | 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67 | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 | 113 | 0 | 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67 | 116 | 0 | 0 |
| PROVINCIAL LOANS. | | | |
| 2-3/4 p.c. U P 1961 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay 1955 | 101 | 12 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay 1958 | 101 | 10 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. Punjab 1940 | 98 | 14 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 | 100 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Punjab 1952 | 98 | 14 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. U P 1952 | 100 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. C P 1952 | 100 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. N.-W F 1952 | 99 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. C P 1961-66 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust | 111 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City | 111 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1959 | 116 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 p.c. Municipality 1954 | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| 3-1/4 p.c New Municipal 1977 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 p.c K P T | 110 | 0 | 0 |

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Telephone and Telegraph | 153-7/8 |
| Amerex Holding Co. | 26-1/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 36-3/4 |
| Chase National Bank | 36-1/8 |
| Sinclair Oil | 23-3/8 |
| Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. | 47-1/8 |
| General Electric Co. | 35-1/8 |
| General Motors | 57-1/8 |
| Ingersoll Rand | 140 |
| International Nickel | 29 |
| National City Bank of New York | 40-3/4 |
| New York Central Railroad Co. | 16-1/8 |
| Socony Vacuum Corporation | 19-1/2 |
| Texas Corporation | 62-5/8 |
| Union Carbon and Carbide | 119-1/4 |
| U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. | 54-3/8 |
| U. S. Steel Corporation Common | 75-1/4 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 22-7/8 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 7.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Consols 2-1/2 p c | 76-7/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 | 104-1/4 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after | 102-1/2 |
| Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 | 112-1/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p c | 114 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) | 119-1/2 |
| National Bank of India | 38-1/4 |

Transaction on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,747

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, May 7, (U. P. A.): Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged to 200 lower on the New York Market today. On the spot market, prices remained unchanged. Trading was quiet.

Closing prices included:—

May 43.50 bid. July 45.50 nom. September 45.00 nom. October 45.00 nom., December 43.00 nom., January 41.00 nom. March 40.00 nom.

On the spot market, black pepper was quoted at 48 cents asked and white muntok at 64 cents nominal.

NEW YORK SILVER REVIEW

NEW YORK May 7, (U. P. A.): The price of silver remained constant at 74-5/8 cents per ounce on the New York market for the week ended today. Since November 3rd there has been no developments to alter market conditions enough to change the price according to trade circles.

It is anticipated that the price will remain constant in the immediate future also.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, May 7.

Gold Bars fine per ounce £8/12/3.
Silver: Spot 45 d., Forward 45 d.

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 8.

The cotton market was firm to-day under active buying. On Monday a meeting is called to pass a resolution that there is no emergency in the market. This means a clear line for professional operators to push up prices to new high levels.

It remains to be seen whether the Government acts before any selfish motive of some operators is realised.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 725 for July delivery and advanced at Rs. 730 under moderate buying. At this level there was moderate realising and the market reacted at Rs. 725 but again firmed up at Rs. 732.

The market advanced at Rs. 734 when scattered realising appeared which resulted in slight recession and the session closed at 2 p.m. as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.C.C. May | Rs. | 705 | 0 0 |
| I.C.C. July | | 731 | 8 0 |
| I.C.C. September | | 739 | 0 0 |

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 852 cent points below New York July, at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, May 7.

| | Hi. | Lo. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 708 | 697-1/2 | 697-1/2 |
| July | 727 | 713 | 723-1/2 |
| Sept. | 734 | 723 | 730-1/2 |

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 37.05—13 |
| July | 36.42—06 |
| July Highest | 36.57+09 |
| July Lowest | 36.20—28 |
| October | 33.09+13 |
| December | 32.49+12 |
| March | 32.21+14 |
| Middling Spot | 37.87—11 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 36.85—11 |
| July | 36.40—05 |
| October | 33.08+13 |
| December | 32.50—15 |
| March | 32.22— |
| Middling Spot | 36.85 15 |

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 8.

The Bullion market opened steady to-day and improved with moderate buying.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 176/14 and under bullish feeling advanced to Rs. 178/8 and was steady around that level. Ready Silver was quoted at a discount of annas two at Rs. 178/6.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 116/4 and steadied after advancing upto Rs. 117/2. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/14. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74/12.

Final quotations were as under:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 179 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward Silver | 178 | 14 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 116 | 15 | 0 |
| Forward Gold | 117 | 1 | 0 |
| Sovereigns | 75 | 0 | 0 |

# PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 8.

The produce market was fairly steady with moderate business passing and traders are inclined to watch developments in the Nizam State. Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 143/12 and advanced at Rs. 144/12 on moderate buying while May delivery was quoted at Rs. 137/4. Groundnuts April-May delivery were placed at Rs. 33/2 while June-July stood at Rs. 32/15. Linseed business was done at Rs. 27/7. Quotations were as under:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GROUNDNUTS:— | | | |
| Khanoesn quality | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| Coromandal ready | 33 | 12 | 0 |
| Bold ready | 33 | 8 | 0 |
| April-May | 33 | 2 | 0 |
| June-July | 32 | 15 | 0 |
| CASTORSEEDS:— | | | |
| Ready | 3- | 4 | 0 |
| May delivery | 138 | 0 | 0 |
| September | 144 | 12 | 0 |
| LINSEEDS:— | | | |
| Ready | 27 | 6 | 0 |
| April-May | 27 | 7 | 0 |
| July | 27 | 7 | 0 |
| OILS:— | | | |
| Groundnut ready | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnut May | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| Groundnut June | 18 | 5 | 0 |
| Groundnut July | 18 | 11 | 0 |
| Linseed Oil | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseeds First Pressing | 19 | 8 | 0 |
| Castorseed Commercial quality | 17 | 10 | 0 |

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO May 7.

May 2.45-1/4.
July 2.34.
Sept. 2.31-3/4.

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN
BOMBAY, May 8.

| | Rs. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 D. Ready | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| 150 D. Ready | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| 150 D. May | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| 150 D. June | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| 20/22 Yellow Silk June | 23 | 10 | 0 |

# CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALABAR "REDS"

CALICUT, May 8 (A.P.I.) : The sub-area military commander in Cannanore yesterday held discussions with district authorities with regard to steps to be taken to put down communist activities in North Malabar.

The Inspector-General of police, Mr. C. K. Vijayaraghavan who had also been to Cannanore in this connection, stated on his return here that with the strengthening of police outposts the situation would he well under control and would be normal in fifteen days. He did not say any military action was called for.

Police yesterday searched a number of houses of communist leaders in Feroke.

## KHER GREETS FREE KASHMIR

Sheikh Abdullah, the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, recently wrote to the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, extending a cordial invitation to participate in the Freedom Celebrations beginning from May 7.

Mr. Kher has replied congratulating and wishing Kashmir long years of happy association with India, though regretting his inability to accept the invitation because of work in his own Province.

## Honouring Kashmir Martyrs

SRINAGAR, May 8 (UPI): Martyrs and Heroes Remembrances Meetings were held last afternoon at Maqshband Wahib, Bagh Magharmal and Drugjin where wreaths were placed on the graves of those martyrs who sacrificed their lives for their country during the last 17 years in political struggle in Kashmir.

In the evening a grand symposium was held in the exhibition grounds under the auspices of the cultural Front in which renowned poets from India and Kashmir participated.

Local National Conference Committees organised rallies of women who sung folk songs

## EX-REWA RULER'S APPEAL TO HIS SON

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, May 8.

Sir Gulab Singh, ex-Maharaja of Rewa, has appealed to his son, the present ruler of the state, that he should be allowed to live as a free man. At present the ex-ruler is lodged like an ordinary prisoner in the Delhi jail.

The appeal has been made through the Maharani.

Sir Gulab Singh has preferred to live in Rewa State even under detention. He also desires to go on a pilgrimage to Badrinath.

## Baldev Singh To Visit Hyderabad Border

(From A Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, May 8.

News has been received here of further deterioration of situation in Hyderabad State Some border areas are affected. Sardar Baldev Singh and Mr. N. V. Gadgil who have left for Poona, it is learnt will tour the border areas and see conditions at firsthand. Everything is being done to assure the people of Government's determination to put a stop to the activities of the Razakars

## Mr. Neogy To Be In Charge Of Rehabilitation Also

(From A Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, May 8.

Owing to reduction in the work of the Rehabilitation Ministry no new Minister will be appointed and Mr Neogy will continue to hold this portfolio besides that of Commerce, it is learnt. The work may ultimately he passed on to the Development Board.

## Improvement In S.I.R. Service

MADRAS, May 8. (A. P. I.): Improvement was noted today in the train services on the South Indian Railway

Most of the men who struck work yesterday at Erode were reported to have returned to duty.

All mail and express trains from the south reached Madras this morning more or less to schedule and railway authorities were expecting to resume some of suspended branch line services.

THE HAGUE, May 8 (Reuter) : Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands will again temporarily lay down her office from May 14 for health reasons, it was authoritatively learned here today. Princess Juliana will again act as Regent and take the Oath of Office.

# No Refugee Expects To Go Back To Pakistan

## Evacuation Chief On Plans For Rehabilitation In India

BOMBAY, Saturday

"The Hindus of Sind regard Bombay as a sort of second home. Aside from Sind having been a part of the Bombay Presidency, the Sind Hindu merchants have had a long association with Bombay in commerce and business. Naturally they feel far more akin to Bombay than to any other single city in India", observed Mr. Y. K. Puri, I.C.S. Director-General of Evacuation, Government of India at a meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Bombay Union of Journalists.

The Congress, pledged to the service of the masses, was today in power both at the centre and in the Provinces. Naturally, therefore, the Central as well as the Provincial Governments were all eager, anxious and earnest to do whatever was possible to help the refugees who had been so tragically uprooted from their hearths and homes, continued Mr. Puri.

There were no indications to show that the refugees could ever go back to Pakistan (west), Mr. Puri said in answer to a question. He could not say what was going to happen as to East Pakistan whence one and a quarter million refugees had already crossed the border.

The Pakistan Government continued to talk of justice and even generosity towards their minorities and always asserted that they could see no reason or justification for Hindus leaving for India. They explained the difficulties placed in the way of their leaving Pakistan to the Government's vigilance to see that the Hindus did not escape paying their just dues, taxes or debts.

During the last four months of 1947, about half a million Hindus had left Pakistan. After the large scale riots in Karachi on January 6 of this year, the Hindus of Sind were anxious to flee and partly as a result of special trains and steamships chartered by the Government of India, another half a million refugees had been evacuated.

Thus the back of the evacuation problem had been broken. There now remained about four lakh Hindus in Sind. The evacuation had now reached a stage where it would become a difficult and slow process. The smaller ships hitherto plying between Karachi and Bombay would no longer be fit for service in regard to deck passengers during the monsoons. Bigger ships would be diverted from elsewhere and kept for the purpose, while special trains also would continue to run. Thus, about 50,000 refugees could be evacuated per month during the rainy season.

During the last eight months the emphasis was on evacuation. It was now being shifted to the twin tasks of relief and rehabilitation. Bombay had so far received about three lakh refugees. Bombay, the Deccan States and Baroda had agreed to absorb about six lakh refugees from Sind, while C.P. which so far had taken 30,000 Sindhi Hindus had agreed to absorb two lakhs. The two provinces would start rehabilitation schemes under financial assistance from the Central Government.

The most important problem was to find accommodation for these refugees. There were 1,30,000 refugees living in different camps in the Bombay presidency. There were five military camps at Kalyan with a total capacity of 100,000. At present there were about 25,000 refugees in Kalyan, where certain camps were cluttered with furniture which would be removed and accommodation found for the incoming refugees.

The Central Government would pay for all relief measures, including houses, clothes, food, etc., for the destitutes.

The Bombay Government would immediately undertake necessary repairs to make the present camps habitable in the rainy weather. It would build ordinary mud huts with corrugated iron roofs cheaply and rapidly, the cost being borne by the Central Government. The actual construction of these simple huts in normal weather could be completed in two months perhaps even in six weeks.

Speaking of the long-range plans for the rehabilitation of the refugees, Mr. Puri, said that four towns would be built around Delhi, one for refugees from the N.-W.F.P. another for those from the Punjab, third for Bahawalpur and the fourth for the Sind refugees.

There were plans likewise for developing one or two major ports on the Western coast for the settlement of the Sind Hindu refugees, each of which might cost anywhere between five and seven crores.

# Government Aid To Housing Societies

With a view to further implementing the Housing Programme undertaken by the Government of Bombay in order to relieve the active shortage of residential accommodation in the industrial towns of Bombay City and Suburbs and the Cities of Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Hubli and Poona, the Government has now issued a set of rules which provide for grant of assistance to the Co-operative Housing Societies and private individuals. A summary of these rules is given below:—

### LAND

All applications for land required for building purposes should be made to the Collector in whose jurisdiction the land is situated.

The application must be accompanied by a plan showing the land required, its survey number, area, ownership etc. and the approximate number of persons to be housed.

The Co-operative Housing Societies intending to have their own layouts should be at liberty to do so, on condition that their layouts are approved by the Consulting Surveyor to Government or any other officer appointed for this purpose.

When more than one Society is interested and likely to be affected by the development of certain area, the layouts should be prepared by the Consulting Surveyor to Government or any other officer appointed for this purpose.

Applications for building materials should be made to the Assistant Housing Commissioner (Materials), Bombay.

### FINANCE

The Co-operative Housing Societies constructing tenements consisting of two living rooms and a kitchen (with other amenties) or of a lesser size will be granted loans at 3 per cent or 1/2 per cent less than the Government borrowing rate whichever is higher.

These loans will be to the extent of 75 per cent of the value of land and buildings in the case of Tenant Co-opartnership Societies and to the extent of 60 per cent in the case of other Societies.

The Co-operative Housing Societies constructing tenements of higher standards than those mentioned above will be given loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the land and buildings at the rate of 1/2 per cent above the bank rate, provided the bank-rate is not lower than the rate at which the Government has itself borrowed on the last occasion before giving loans.

The period of repayment of the loans will be 35 years.

All applications for loans should be made to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the Division in which the Societies asking for such loans lie through the Assistant Registrar of the Co-operative Society concerned.

All applications for loans must be accompanied by plans and estimates with specifications for building to be constructed and a certificate from the Collector in whose jurisdiction the land on which the buildings are to be constructed is situated as to the title of the Society to the land which should be offered as security against the loan asked for as well as the value of the land.

Loans will be granted for the whole amount, but will be paid by one or more instalments as may be decided in each individual case.

# WITHDRAW PUBLIC SECURITY ACT

## Maharashtra Socialists Condemn "Assault On Freedom Of Press"

SHOLAPUR, May 8 (A.P.I.) : The Maharashtra Socialist Party Conference which concluded its three-day session last night passed a resolution demanding withdrawal of the Public Security Measures Act which was promulgated by the Bombay Government, and characterising it as an "assault on the freedom of the press".

By another resolution the conference urged the Government to take over all big stocks of food-grains built by the traders for profit and to open fair price shops for the benefit of the workers, landless labourers and middle classes who have been hit hard by the steep rise in prices since decontrol.

This resolution further demands immediate nationalisation of sugar and textile industries, stating Government decontrol policy has been nullified by the owners of these concerns for their own advantage at the cost of consumers.

## *Aga Khan For Switzerland*

NICE, May 8 (Reuter) : The Aga Khan has left his house the Villa Yakimour near Cannes, where he has spent several months, for his annnual trip to Switzerland.

On Sunday the Begum will leave for her yearly visit to Paris

## SHOW YOU ARE STRONG AND UNITED

### Montgomery's Gospel To Youths Of London

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter) : Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery told a London youth rally tonight that the best way of preventing war was to show any would be aggressor that Britain was strong and united

Field Marshal Montgomery said: "Today, perhaps as never before we are living in times of world upheaval and uncertainty. We must remember that our future well being, and in fact our very existence, depends on how we conduct ourselves in the next few years.

"The best way of preventing war is to show any would be aggressors that we are in a position to resist and fight back We shall never be able to do this if we are not a united and disciplined nation", he declared

"The last thing any of us wants is another war"

### COMMUNAL RIOT AT BHAVNAGAR

RAJKOT, May 7 (A.P.I.)—Military and armed police were called out to quell a sudden outburst of communal rioting at Bhavnagar following an altercation between some refugees and some local vegetable vendors, it is learnt here. Two refugees received fatal injuries when they were shot at by a person in self-defence.

The trouble started, it is stated, when some vegetable vendors objected to some refugees squatting outside the local vegetable market and selling vegetables without paying stall rent. Their aruguments developed into a quarrel and some 300 refugees from a nearby camp came into the city and started looting shops and houses of the minority community. A member of the minority community opened fire in self defence resulting in fatal injuries to two refugees.

The situation now is reported to be under control

## Weavers' Dispute For Arbitration

The industrial dispute between the employers of 34 weaving factories in Surat and their employees regarding payment of bonus has been referred to the Industrial Court for arbitration.

The dispute between the Bombay Gas Company Limited, Bombay and the workmen employed under it has been referred to the Industrial Court for adjudication.

# No More Will There Be Exploitation And Distinctions

## Sheikh Abdullah's Address At Srinagar

SRINAGAR, May 8 (UPI)—"The task before my Government is ao abolish all forms of exploitation and distinctions of high and low", declared Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Premier of Jammu and Kashmir, addressing a huge gathering here on the occasion of the flag hoisting ceremony in the Srinagar Secretariat.

The Premier said: "The national flag denotes that everybody must get full reward of his labour. Red colour stands for the labour class and plough for the toiling masses and the unfurling of the flag here means that henceforth there will be no exploitation of a man by an man in Kashmir."

"The problem of the student community", the Premier said, "is before my eyes and ere long we shall establish a university for them in Kashmir."

Amidst loud cheers Sheikh Abdulla announced that he would see that no Gevornment servant get more than Rs. 1,000 as his salary monthly and that no body get less than Rs. 100.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, in the course of a message which was read out at the meeting said: "Although I shall be away from your celebrations, my heart is with you all. Our sympathies were with you throughout the fight for freedom, which you put up. In the recent months we have come closer and closer together and our friendship is now settling down into enduring affection."

Mr. M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, and Mr. Balwant Rai Mehta, Deputy Prime Minister of Sourashtra, have also sent messages.

# EXCISE MINISTER LAUNCHES PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, recently undertook a successful tour of Sholapur District mainly for prohibition work, visited a number of towns, addressed public meetings and carried the message of prohibition to the people. He also explained to his large audiences the policy of Government and the new task that the people of free India were called upon to shoulder despite the difficulties and hardships that presented themselves as obstacles in the way.

The Minister inaugurated the Agricultural Conference at Karkamunder held under the presidentship of Mr. R. V. Ghorpade, M.L.A.

Speaking of the prohibition campaign that had been launched, the Minister said that Prohibition formed an important item of the Congress Government's programme and it was expected to achieve total prohibition in 1950. Prohibition, he said, was as important to the agriculturists and working classes as compulsory primary education, medical aid, approach roads, water supply and other amenities of existence. There was much constructive work to be done and they had to fight illiteracy and poverty out of existence. This could be done when the drink evil was stamped out of existence and the people's energies were channelised for constructive activities on the success of which depended the prosperity of the people.

ON SANDS OF CHANDRABHAGA

The Minister paid a visit to the Harijan Boarding conducted by Sri Gadge Maharaj of Pandharpur and was presented with an address of welcome on behalf of the institutions founded by the Maharaj. In the evening, the Minister addressed a mammoth meeting on the sands of the Chandrabhaga.

Speaking on the drink evil, the Minister said that women should try to dissuade men from drinking which culminated in the neglect of families and, in many instances, in unhappiness and ruin.

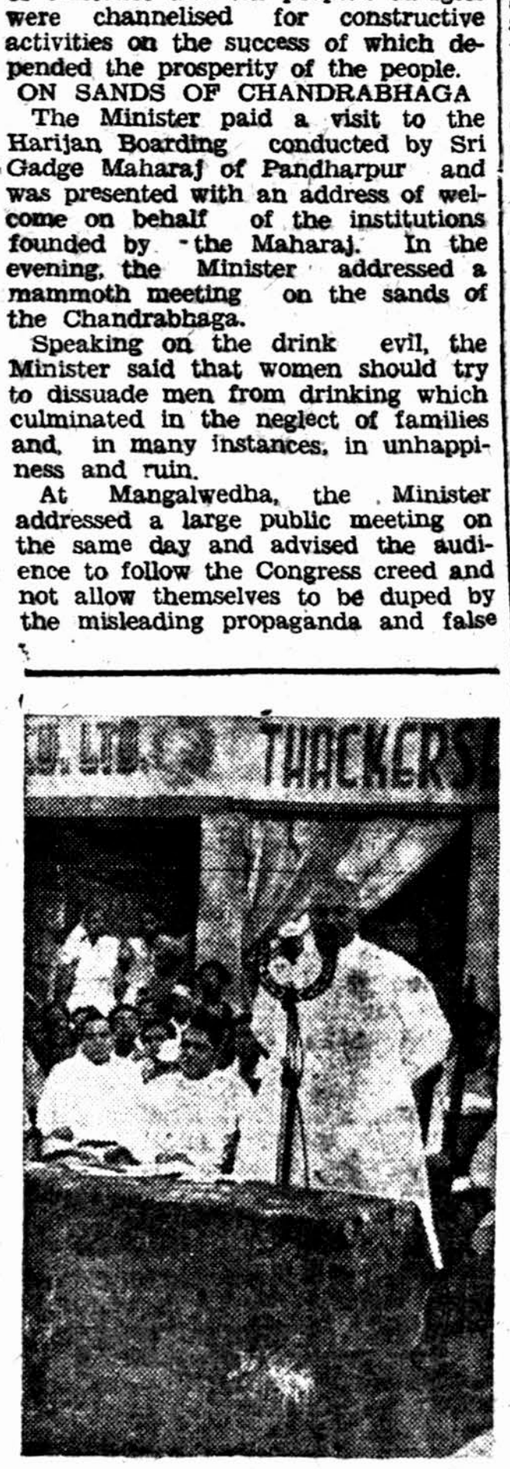
At Mangalwedha, the Minister addressed a large public meeting on the same day and advised the audience to follow the Congress creed and not allow themselves to be duped by the misleading propaganda and false promises of those who were interested in creating dissensions amongst the people. He appealed to the people to discard the drink habit and get others to do so and thus make the Prohibition plan of the Government a success.

At Mohol, the Minister inaugurated the Taluka Agricultural conference at which Mr. R. B. Ghorpade, M.L.A. presided.

LOSS OF RS. 9 CRORES ANNUALLY

The Minister explained the Prohibition programme that was being introduced. He reminded them that the Government was sacrificing 9 crores of rupees annually for the introduction of prohibition and it was essential that the plan should succeed. He appealed to his audience to co-operate with Government in making the plan successful. The Minister then left for Sholapur to attend the function of the Prohibition Propaganda Inauguration Day and watched the procession specially organised for the occasion.

But by the time the function was over the sad news came througt of an accident in which a jeep carrying six young and enthusiatsic Congress workers was involved. They were all injured seriously and two had died the same day in the Civil Hospital and the third one succumbed to his injuries later. In view of this tragic event, the remaining tour programme was cancelled by the Minister.




Jam Saheb of Nawanagar declaring open the Indian Industries Fair at the Azad Maidan

## 225,000 U.S. Workers Poised For Strike

NEW YORK, May 8, (U.P.A.): Nearly 225,000 workers were poised today to strike in automobile and railroad industries next week, but a high Government official said that the White House is confident that it could avert the rail walk-out by either negotiation or seizure.

Top Government labour experts prepared to spend the week-end in a personal attempt to settle strikes and threatened walk-outs.

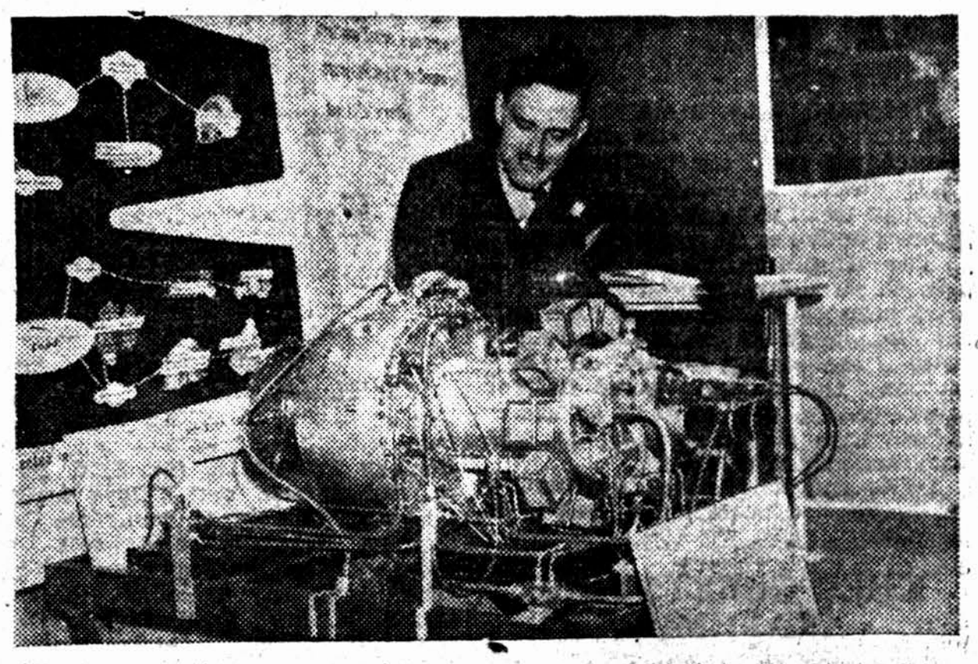
## Truman May Seize Railways In Case Of Strike

WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuter)—The United States Attorney General, Mr. Tom Clark, confirmed today that President Truman had power to seize the railways should 190,000 engineers, firemen and enginemen strike next Tuesday.

He had advised the president to that effect but had no knowledge of any seizure orders in anticipation.

The dispute arose when employers rejected the unions wage claims.

ADELAIDE, May 8 (Reuter): General Sir Thomas Blamy, former Australian Commander-in-Chief, said here today that Australia's £250,000,000 (Australian money) defence plan was "just so much window dressing and a waste of money". The defence scheme—under which Australia would be developed as a British Commonwealth base in the Pacific—was stupid. General Blamey said, because it did not prepare the whole nation for war. He also condemned the maintenance of an Australian brigade in Japan as a sheer waste of money.



The world's first Gas Turbine Car Engine, which was on view to the public last Monday, when the British Industries Fair opened at Birmingham. It is British made. The engine is the invention of Richard Barr and Geoffrey White, engineers, and Harry Leach, draughtsman, all former members of the Government-owned Power Jets Organisation.

# "Holiday Camp" For German SS-Men

HAMBURG, (BRITISH ZONE) :—Many hundreds of German SS-men, some of them former Nazi-officials, but most of them ex-soldiers from Hitler's crack SS-Divisions are living in "holiday camp" conditions in the British zone.

All these men have been placed in relatively high categories under the denazification law and they remain in the camp until their cases are decided.

Most of them, after investigation by British and German Intelligence authorities, are allowed to go home on parole pending their appearance before a denazification court.

The others, a comparatively small minority, remain in camp until they come up for trial. This is mainly due to the objections of the German authorities to their release on the ground that they might cause trouble.

Most of the SS-soldiers are prisoners of war who have returned from England.

There were formerly several of these camps, but soon there will be only two, one at Fallingbostel, midway between Hamburg and Hanover, and the other at Neueungamme a few miles from the great northwest German port. There is a small camp for Nazi women in Paderborn which will shortly also be wound up.

The British officers in charge of these camps have done their utmost to make them as pleasant as is possible in the circumstances. A recent visit by a Reuter Correspondent to Fallingbostel camp showed what could be done to reduce the discomforts of internment for men who have so far not been convicted of any offence but who are merely awaiting trial.

These are in no sense punishment camps.

Fallingbostel camp when used by the Germans to accommodate prisoners of war, chiefly Russians, was at times very overcrowded and the conditions were so inhumane that many thousands of Allied soldiers died of disease and starvation. Nearby, there is a large and beautifully kept Russian cemetery containing the graves of tens o fthousands of Russian soldiers.

Today, all this is changed Inside the spacious camp perimeter, between 600 and 700 men live in almost pleasant conditions. They have plenty of room in their well-warmed huts; a beautiful little church with a tower and a clock, built entirely by the prisoners, has just been completed and consecrated for use by both Catholic and Protestant congregations, and there is an excellent little theatre where plays are put on by the prisoners.

The sanitary and washing arrangements are as good as they could be and there is plenty of opportunity for the men to have hot baths.

In one important respect the prisoners who have come from England find themselves at a disadvantage. The food provided by the German authorities is less varied and satisfying than that supplied to prisoners of war in Great Britain.

There is a minimum of red tape and unnecessary restrictions about these camps. Prisoners are allowed to walk freely about the clean, well-kept grounds of the camp. The men may volunteer for timber-work in the neighbouring forest in return for extra rations. As the camp is controlled by British officers and not delegated to the Germans, there is no scope for the favouritism and intrigues which have characterised certain camps in other zones in Germany.

The medical provisions are adequate. In addition to one British doctor, there are always a number of German doctors in the camp who attend to the prisoners while waiting for their own cases to be decided.

Returning prisoners of war may bring up to 15 pounds of food from England. They may also receive parcels from their friends as well as occasional visits and are allowed to write four letters of 250 words each a week.

There is thus no truth in the widely current rumour that dangerous former Nazi officials are being released to sow sedition and foment disorder against the occupying authorities.

There are no big shots left in the camps.

The highest people left in the Nazi hierarchy are a few district leaders (Kreisleiter). All the more influential Nazis have long since been dealt with and are mostly serving the sentences passed upon them by denazification courts.

There is a marked contrast between the appearance of the former prisoner of war and the political internees, most of whom had been in confinement for a long time. The older political prisoners look wan and depressed, but the younger returned prisoners of war look for the most part remarkably fit.

# BIHAR COUNCIL DISCUSSES ZAMINDARI BILL

## Land Holders' Opposition Fails

PATNA, May 6 (A.P.I.)—The first division of the Bihar state acquisition of zamindaris bill 1947 as passed by the Bihar Assembly was forced and lost by the opposition over an amendment moved by Mr. Maheshwar Prasad Narain Sinha (land holders) which sought to substitute clause nine of the bill dealing with management of estates and tenures vested in the crown and stipulated that "all estates and tenure vested in the crown under the provisions of this act shall be managed by a village panchayat duly elected on the basis of adult franchise under rules made by the Government.

The Council passed today clauses four to 15 of the bill dealing with consequences of the vesting of an estate or tenure in the crown. Homestead of proprietors and tenures holders to be retained by them as tenants certain categories of lands in khas possession of proprietors and payment of rents as raiyats having occupancy rights time, within which recured creditors may file claims, appoint of compensation officer etc.

# CHRISTENED IN 18TH CENTURY ROBE

SINGAPORE, (Reuter): Eight months old Paul Richard Tupholme, son of Mr. J. F. Tupholme, a rubber planter, and Mrs. Tupholme was recently christened at the St. Mary's Church in Kuala Lumpur in his great-great-grandfather's christening robe.

The robe, specially sent out from England, was used at the christenings of Paul's father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

Of embroidered hand-made linen, it was first used in Lincolnshire in the eighteenth century.

## UNIFICATION OF ALL RAJPUT STATES

### Jaipur Rayasti Mandal's Demand

JAIPUR, May 8 (API): A demand for the formation of one provincial unit for the Rajputana States was made by the Jaipur Rayasti Prajamandal at its tenth session held at Malpura, 60 miles from here.

The resolution adopted at the open session said that in view of the geographical situation, historical tradition, cultural and linguistic affinity of Rajputana States their unification would be in the interests of people and would help in the betterment of their administration.

The recently formed Rajasthan and Matsya Unions is a step in the same direction, said the resolution and the Prajamandal hopes that all the Rajputana States will, in the near future, join in one unit.

The session was presided by Sardar Harlal Singh.

A condolence resolution on Mahatma Gandhi's death was passed all standing.

## GWALIOR JAGIRDARS PLEAD FOR STATUS QUO

### Demand Representation In Interim Government

GWALIOR, May 8 (A.P.I.) : The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Raja Pramukh-designate of the proposed Malwa Union, yesterday received a representative deputation of Jagirdars of the union who requested him to maintain for the time being the status quo regarding their powers.

The deputation is reported to have complained that the Interim Government of Gwalior contemplated "abrupt and unconstitutional" changes in the existing codified laws relating to Jagirdars, which, the deputation said "is apt to disturb the smooth running of the future Malwa Union".

The deputation which was led by Sardar Kibe, President of the Central India Jagirdars' Association, also pleaded for an "adequate" representation in the Interim Government and the Legislature of the Malwa Union.

## *RADIO SEAC DEAL*

LONDON, May 8 (UPI): A hush-hush deal has been made between the British and Ceylon Governments over Radio SEAC, the voice of the British Army from West Africa to Japan, according to "The Daily Mail".

It is believed that this vital radio link has been "traded in" to Ceylon against £1,000,000 of the new Dominion's sterling balances in London. The deal was made with the three Ceylonese Ministers who have just returned home.

The newspaper adds: "American commercial firms who have long been angling after Radio SEAC are known to have guaranteed the Ceylon Government £5,000,000 yearly profit, if allowed to operate it on commercial basis. Now the chances are that it will become the Voice of America."

## U. S. TROOPS FLOWN TO ALASKA

MCCHORD FIELD WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuter).—Five hundred United States troops have been flown from here to Alaska to fill undermanned units, Mcchord Field officials said tonight.

Army and airforce officials discounted report that the men had been flown north because of "an emergency."

They said routine summer training was beginning in Alaska.

### Senate Approves Building Powerful Airforce

WASHINGTON, May 7. (Reuter): The United States air forces announced today that they would purchase 243 bombers and 1,575 jet fighters with new funds expected to be approved by Congress within the next few days.

They will also place orders for 909 reconnaissance transport, training, rescue and liaison aircraft.

Deliveries will not be completed before 1953.

The new planes will go to make up the larger air force approved by the Senate yesterday

KARACHI: The first election of the Muslim League in free Pakistan will take place in August next, it is learnt.

It is gathered that a large number of members have been enrolled in the Muslim League during the last two months.

# PLANNED INDUSTRIALISATION NOT FOR FEW

## All People Should Feel They Have Share In Production, Says Mathai

CUTTACK, May 8 (A.P.I.) : In no country could there be planning of industrialisation to the benefit of only a few, said Dr. John Mathai, Minister of Railways, addessing a public meeting held here under the presidency of Mr. Harekrishna Mahatba, Premier of Orissa. He said the time had come for democratising industry in which everyone could feel that they had a share in production. "If we want to make industrial development of real use to the country, I am convinced that all people should feel they have their small share in production, the time has passed when opportunities and profits could be concentrated in a few hands. In the world today none can stand it. We cannot get away from that position. The sooner we realise it, the better for the country", he said.

Dr. Mathai referred to the maladjustment of opportunities for development of natural resources which he attributed to the one-sided trade before India attained her freedom. That was why he found during his present tour some areas including Orissa with rich potential resources without real opportunities. To develop them, The Government of India, he said, believed in balanced adjustment in the matter of economic development of the country.

Stressing the importance of popular support to Government's reconstruction plans Dr. Mathai said the time had arrived for them to look at planning not merely as an activity of the Central Government of the country. It was necessary to have some central agency in the country for laying down the main lines of development and probably also, from time to time, to co-ordinate the work done in different parts of the country. He also pleaded for local or regional enthusiasm in development plans.

Dr. Mathai, in conclusion, said he was proud to be a member of a Government which consisted of people like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru — "one of the greatest men of the world" — and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Inspite of their lapses and failures he could say they had done better than any government could be expected to do soon after the achievement of independence in the face of such difficult problems. They had many problems still ahead. He said and he was confident of meeting them successfully. He urged full backing of the people in the situation which faced India today.

## NEGROES TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA

WASHINGTON, May 8 (I.P.A.)—Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Coloured President of the United States Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Posters presented the most dramatic testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee. In giving his views he asked for complete elimination of racial discrimination and segregation if the consumption law is passed.

Mr. Randolph further said that the Negroes were in no mood to shoulder the gun for democracy abroad as they were denied it at home. He continued that the passage of Jim Crow draft may only result in mass civil disobedience movement along the lines of struggle of the Indian people against British imperialism. He emphasized the current agitation for civil rights was no longer a mere expression of hope on the part of the Negroes and asserted their demand for full and unqualified first class citizenship.

Mr. Randolph said that in resorting to the principles and direct action technique of Mahatma Gandhi, whose death was publicly mourned by many Congressmen and by President Truman, Negroes would be serving a higher way than any passed by the National Legislature in an era when racialism spelt their doom.

He warned that world conscience would be shaken when thousands of second-class Americans would choose imprisonment, and told the Committee he would travel from coast to coast calling upon Negroes veterans to the civil disobedience movement and to recruit younger brothers in organised refusal to register and be drafted.

Mr. Randolph concluded by saying that he would appeal to thousands of white youths to demonstrate solidarity with Negro youths and urge Negro parents to lend moral support to their sons when they would march with heads high to Federal prisons as effective demonstration to the world that Negroes have reached the limit of human endurance.

## PROTESTS AGAINST GREEK EXECUTIONS

LONDON, May 8 (I.P.A.)—Urgent action by the British Government to end further Greek mass executions is demanded by British Press and Public.

The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson told Indian Press Associations that the British and United States Governments must act before it was too late.

The Rector of Acton, Rev. Percival Gough said that on Christian grounds, execution of these Greek Democrats was indefensible.

It is understood that factories and trade unions have sent protests to the Greek Embassy and British Foreign Office.

The "Daily Mail" comments that executions are too near to savagery and urges to stop this blood.

"The Daily Herald" advises the Greek Government against the doctrine of eye for an eye and warns that if the Greek Government persists in executions it will deeply shock the world opinion and harm prospects of unity at home.

## *"UNION MOVEMENT"*

### *India & Pakistan To Have Branches*

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter)—The "Union movement" headed by Sir Oswald Mosley, former leader of the British Union of Fascists, has made all preparations to open branches in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, a spokesman of the movement announced today.

He stated that a large number of Hindus and Muslims in India and Pakistan were interested in the movement and were supporting the cause.

Mr. Mukund B. Guha, of Bengal, was to take charge of the movement in India he added.

Branches of the "Union Movement" are to be opened at a later date in Karachi and Dacca as part of a plan to spread the organisation throughout the British Empire.

### Cheer Up Patients In Hospitals

It is an admitted fact that sound health depends upon the unfettered mental faculties of a person. Happy environments and material facilities go a long way to cheer up those suffering from painful diseases in hospitals, where social service is very urgently needed. Social workers are co-operating with doctors and Nurses who are ministering day and night to bring patients to better health and brighter spirits in the quickest time possible. All honour to them.

Your co-operation is also sought to brighten the spirits of hundreds of sick patients who are bedridden for weeks and months. Many lack the money to provide any sort of aumsement for themselves and even lack the pleasure of a visit from a relative or friend. They are also unable to take part in any form of recreation to enliven the monotonous daily routine of the hospital.

We do NOT require donations of money but we "do" urgently need English and vernacular novels and magazines and vernacular cinema programmes for adult patients also annuals of any weekly paper, which have been read and are no longer required.

For children, toys of a constructive nature such as plasticine, building blocks, zig-saw puzzles, crayons, painting and drawing books, story books, and other toys would be diverting and beneficial, for children are apt to be very troublesome in times of sickness.

Empty bottles are also urgently required for distributing free medicines to poor out-door patients.

All articles will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by Mrs. E. Khan and Mrs. P. Avari, 2nd Floor, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp: Eros Cinema, Churchgate, Bombay.

CALICUT: Haji Abdul Sathar Haji Essak Seth, prominent Muslim League leader who has been appointed Pakistan's Ambassador in Egypt, will leave for Karachi on May 15 en route to Cairo. He has submitted resignation of his membership of the Indian Constituent Assembly.

# Sterling Talks In London

### Indo-Pakistan Agreement Releases

KARACHI, May 8 (A.P.I): Financial talks between the Indian and Pakistan 'Sterling' Delegations have ended in virtual agreement for a common approach on the releases of sterling balances from His Majesty's Government for the second half of this year, the Associated Press of India reliably learned here today.

The text of the agreement reached between the two Delegations is expected to be released within the next 24 hours.

This Agreement, it was pointed out, also covers purchases of installations and stores belonging to His Majesty's Government in India and Pakistan.

Capitalisation of pensions was the subject matter of discussions yesterday and a mutually agreed scheme has also been formulated in this regard.

According to the present indications both the financial delegations are expected to reach London by air in the first week of June and the tripartite sterling balances parleys are expected to begin on June 7th in London.

The Indian Delegation led by Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, is expected to arrive in Karachi during the first week of June and probably both the Indian and Pakistan financial delegations will fly together to London.

Legal experts, who have been taking part in the discussions here will not accompany their respective delegations to London, it was stated.

Mr. Sundaram, Joint Secretary of the Indian Legislative Department, and Mr. M. Wasim, Advocate-General of Pakistan have been functioning as legal advisers here.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Finance Minister, is expected to lead the Pakistan Delegation while Mr. Zahid Hussain, Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan, will be the alternate leader.

## 15 R.S.S. Offices Sealed In C.P.

NAGPUR, May 8 (A.P.I.) : The Central Provinces Government have banned the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh throughout the province and states merged with it. An official notification said that 15 offices of R.S.S. in Raigarh, Surguja, Bastar and Drug have been sealed as these were being used for the purpose of unlawful association.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# SPORTS JOTTINGS
## From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

**AUSTRALIAN'S IMPRESSIVE DEBUT. FIRST DOUBLE CENTURION. KANGAROOS ON GLUE-POT. LENGTHY TESTS. NATIONAL HOCKEY TITLE. TEAM FOR WORLD OLYMPIAD. A SOLEMN DUTY. RATHER QUEER. NADKARNI CUP FOR G.I.P. RAILWAY.**

As was expected, the Australian Cricket team, led by Don Bradman, have made an impressive debut in England. They disposed of the first two counties they met. viz., Worcester and Leicester, by the wide margin of an innings. The Great Don failed to repeat his previous performances at Worcester. Had he not tried to force the pace after he had scored a century, he might have registered a double century as he had done during his three visits before. Against Leicester he missed the hundred mark narrowly.

I don't think Bradman will now seriously try to eclipse his previous records. They stand so high in their colossal structure that even he might find it exceedingly difficult to overhaul them. After all age must take its toll. What he could do a decade ago with ease, he cannot accomplish without much difficulty now. Why should he overstrain himself needlessly in the attempt to raise the mighty figures higher still when his present records are beyond the reach of almost all? I am sure he would be satisfied with displaying his versatility in various ways and—winning the matches—particularly the Tests—for his country

### FIRST DOUBLE CENTURION

Along with Bradman, Arthur Morris had the good fortune of scoring a century in the very first engagement of the Australians. But Keith Miller earned the distinction of hitting up the first 200 of the tour at the expense of Leicester. This batsman has every reason to be grateful to his skipper for giving him the opportunity to do so. For if Bradman had applied closure when his team had a safe lead over their opponents. Miller would have been deprived of this opportunity. However he was lucky to complete it.

The much-debated express-bowler Ray Lindwall, has not yet shown his speed. He will gradually work himself up to his furious pace and—probably play havoc in the Tests The bowlers who have started off well are Colin McCool and Ian Johnson, the slow-spinners. The latter bagged 9 Leicester wickets for 10 runs apiece.

### KANGAROOS ON GLUE-POT

In contrast with the above matches, the Kangaroos played their third match against Yorkshire on a glue-pot. The batsmen on both sides failed hopelessly to master the wicket of the bowling—with the result as many as 21 wickets fell on one day for the paltry total of 215 runs. Keith Miller and Bill Johnston captured 9 and 10 wickets respectively for 91 and 40 runs and helped the tourists to win their third match by 4 wickets.

Smiles of the home team handled the leather with such devastating effect that he dismissed 9 Australian batsmen at the expense of a bare 53 runs. In the first innings the visitors could muster only a meagre 101 and in the second six of them were dismissed for 63 This clearly shows how the Kangaroos are afraid of the "sticky dog" Whether they will succeed in mastering it gradually remains to be seen.

### LENGTHY TESTS

Arrangements for the visit of the West Indies team are now complete. They will play three matches at the Brabourne Stadium, two of them being Tests of five days duration. I don't know why the period—long as it is—has been further lengthened. In these days of speed and quick movements, people are tired of slow games. It would have been wiser to restrict them to the old four.

The last Test may turn out to be a flop if the fate of the rubber is already decided by them. On the other hand it may pay the C.C.I. well if the honour of the series hangs in the balance still. A good deal will however depend on how the players on both sides acquit themselves in previous matches.

Our fans will be delighted to hear that Vijay Merchant has now almost recovered from his recent ailment which prevented him from leading the Indian team to Australia last year. It is hoped that he will be hundred per cent fit by the time the West Indians come here.

### NATIONAL HOCKEY TITLE

The fate of the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament will have been decided by the time these lines appear in print. Bombay has already reached the final stage. Either Bhopal or Faridkot would meet them finally to decide the fate of the championship. Last year also Bombay appeared in the last match but lost to the Punjab. Owing to the partition, of and disturbances in the Champion province, their players have been scattered all over the country. Consequently it was most difficult for the holders to defend their title with any degree of success. Everybody sympathises with them in their serious predicament. We have every hope that they will regain their former strength and glory before long Now let us hope Bombay will regain the title which eluded them narrowly last year.

### TEAM FOR WORLD OLYMPIAD

It is rather a pity that the proposed Zonal tournament was abandoned in favolr of trial matches. The competition by itself would have been an excellent attraction. But the all-India selectors feel that it would handicap them to a certain extent in giving full and fair trial to all the aspirants for the Olympic honours.

It will not be fair on my part to name the team when the trial matches are going on. But from the way the selectors are doing their job. I am convinced that their final selections will leave little room for criticism. It would be absurd to imagine that they will satisfy everybobdy, because that is logically impossible. If they are able to satisfy most of the fair-minded critics, they would have done their job well.

### A SOLEMN DUTY.

It is practically certain that the Indian Hockey team will go to England next month to defend their world title, despite the financial handicaps set on their path. If the remaining provinces and states follow the fine examples, set by the Governments of India, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and United Provinces, the remainder of the target could be reached in no time. It appears that those who are responsible for the promotion of hockey in the former areas have not moved in the matter seriously. If they had done so I don't think they would have lagged behind the sister provinces. The I. H. E. Council in their last meeting in Bombay issued an earnest appeal to them to contribute at least Rs. 1,000 each towards the Central Olympic Fund. I trust they will.

### RATHER QUEER.

About the other teams like football, athletics, swimming, wrestling weight lifting, and boxing, there is still some uncertainty. I am however reliably infored that the A. I. F. F. is determined to send their soccer team. And in a day or two we shall know their definite decision as well as their final selection of the team. I am still in the dark as to where the money will come from Obviously those who are at the helm of their affairs know how they will meet their bills.

Recently the Maharaja of Patiala, President of the I. O. A., had convened a meeting at Delhi to consider the position. It was not a meeting of the I. O. A. Council, Then I, as a representative of the I. H. F on it, would have known it. Even Dr. Chatterjee, the Hon. Secretary of the I. H. F. was not invited. Isn't it strange that a meeting in connection with the World Olympiad should be held without any represention from the only game which won a World title for India?

### NADKARNI CUP FOR G. I P.

Football in Bombay is still overshadowed by the National Hockey Championship. But the Nadkarni Cup final had a large crowd at the Cooperage to support it. The real reason for the big attendance was however the appearance of the Trades in a friendly engagement with Rangers. Every body was happy to see his favourite side on the field again. It is now certain that they will take part in the Harwood League.

The G. I. P. Railway won the Nadkarni Cup after a hard struggle with the Rashid Sports in the final. It was in the fitness of things that the Railway should bag it this year as they were beaten only in the final last season. But they will have to improve a good deal to figure well in the Senior League.

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## "KEY MONEY" FOR GRAVES

HONGKONG, (Reuter): Owners of unused burial plots in Hongkong Chinese Christian cemetery are attempting to resell at rates that are regarded by local inhabitants here as being the equivalent of "key money to heaven."

The sites were bought before the war for about £19.

The owners of one plot are asking £750

Two other sites in a less desirable section of the cemetery are being offered at £150 each

The sites are all 12ft. by 10ft. For the most expensive site the owners are therefore asking the equivalent of £6.5.0d a square foot

This rate is almost comparable with the record Hongkong price of about £19 a square foot paid by a bank last year for a building site in the centre of the city

## Dog Detective

VIENNA (Reuter): "Rex", one of Austria's most successful police dogs, solved 15 cases last year. He is a pure-bred Alsation, of uncanny intelligence.

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# U. P. POWER PROJECTS

By Sher Singh

**Preliminary explorations in connection with two of the U. P. Government's ambitious power projects are being carried on in the beautiful district of Garhwal. One of them envisages construction of a Dam—Marora Dam—on the river Nayar, a tributary of Ganga, and the other, on the river Ram Ganga-Ram Ganga Dam—2 miles above the Kalagarh Forest Rest House on Kotdwara Ramnagar Forest Road.**

For Marora one has to travel along the Dogadda Pauri Road for a distance of 24 miles and then take the road to the dam site recently constructed by the Public Works Department. This is a very important road as all the supplies for Upper Garhwal pass through this route all the year round. The first eleven miles of the route up to the village known as Gumkhal is one long ascent and then one has to go down as far as Satpuli on the banks of Nayar from where diverts the road to Marora. At Gumkhal the entire higher ranges of the Himalayas open up covered for a good part of the year in their majestic mantle of white. A few pine trees here and there add to the scenic grandeur and deep down in the valleys smoke can be seen rising from the house-tops of scattered villages.

It was early in March that Dr. J. L. Savage, visited the proposed site of the two Dams. Dr. Savage has a distinguished career as an engineer, being associated at some stage or the other with all the famous High Dams of the world. At present he is Consulting Engineer for the Tenessee Valley Authority and also on several other projects in the world. Sixty-nine years old Dr. Savage has an exceedingly soft voice, usually talks little and has a remarkable amount of energy for a man of his age.

**In the course of a talk about the Rihand he revealed that the sight proposed for the construction of that Dam was one of the finest he had ever come across any where and that nothing better could be desired in that respect. He also explained the various benefits that would accrue to the Province on the completion on the Rihand Dam.**

## *Marora Dam*

Dr. Savage spent three days at Marora visiting the various tunnels drilled into the hills with a view to examining the rock strata. Marora a one time small hamlet is now a big colony of tents and hutments and also boasts of an Inspection House. The dam, when constructed, will stand 650 feet high, equal to the height of the famous American Boulder Dam. It will impound 1.09 million acre feet of water and will generate 171,000 K. W. of enery. It will also irrigate 426,000 acres of land resulting in an increase of 79,000 tons of food-grains. The areas that will be benefited by its construction are the districts of Garhwal. Bijnor, Saharanpur, Meerut, Budaun, Aligarh, Moradabad, as also the Delhi Province. The capital expenditure involved in this scheme is Rs. 18 crores

## *Ram Ganga Dam*

The Ram Ganga Dam sight is approached from Kotdwara by a forest road running for a distance of 29 miles up to Kalagarh forest Rest Rouse. Two miles above this point it is proposed to harness the waters of this river for production of energy as well as supplementing the supplies of the Lower Ganga Canal. Drilling and other preliminary exploratory work are going on at the sight. The most noteworthy feature of this project is that the Dam will be entirely rock and earthfilled. The peak production from this project will be 90,000 K.W. and the firm production 72,000 K.W. There will be 5 sets of turbines out of which one will always remain as reserve for any eventuality. These turbines will be driven by water passing through two diversion tunnels from the Dam, each over 34 feet in diameter. The area submerged by the lake will be 26 sq. miles with a shore length of 150 miles. The total amount of earth and rock required to construct the Dam it will be 1350,000 cubic yards and further to make a subsidiary dam on a pass known as Babulmunda Pass, 2,500,000 cubic feet of earth and rock will be required. The storage capacity will be 178 million acre feet.

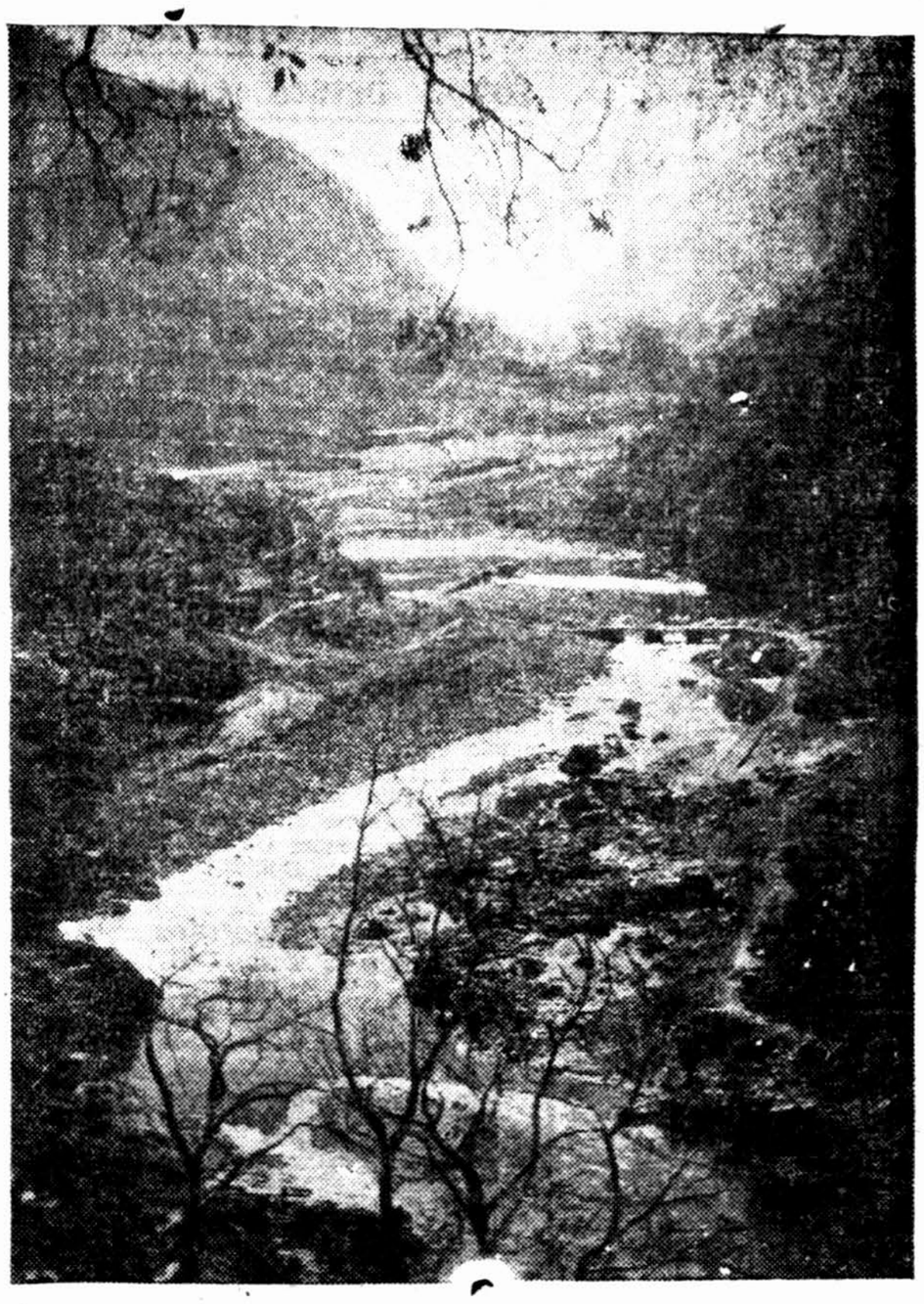
**For irrigation purpose a pick up wier will be made at Khizarpur to regulate the supplies into, 50-mile feeder channel known as the Ramganga feeder which will join the Ganga a few miles above Garhmukhteshwar.**

The additional water thus dropped into Ganga by this Feeder will be picked up by the Lower Ganga Canal and will be utilized for irrigation purposes. As a fifty feet fall is available at the tailend of the feeder channel another Power House capable of producing 20,000 K.W. with 4 turbines each generating 5,000 K.W. will be constructed there.

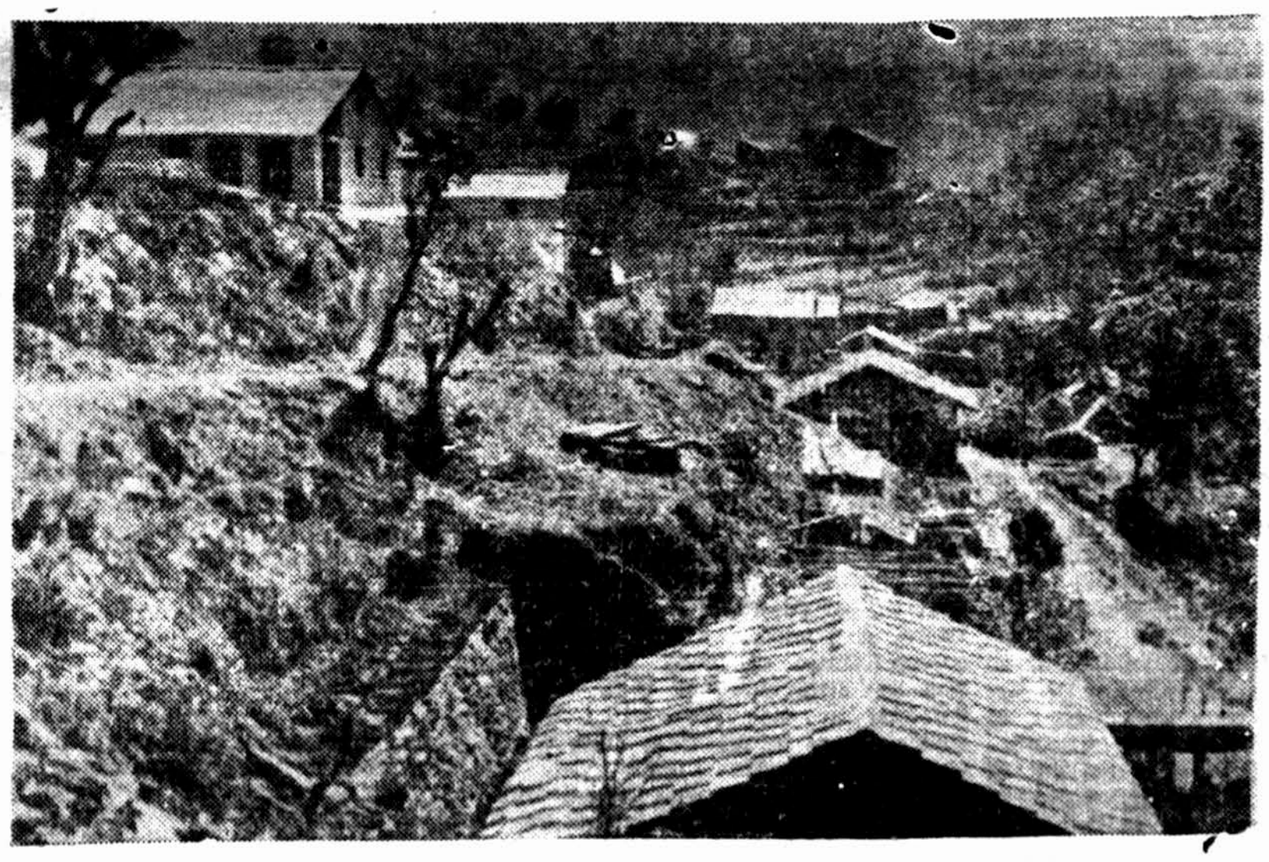
The new areas to be irrigated as a result of this scheme will be 333,850 acres of rabi, 77,245 acres of sugarcane and 26,220 acres of the Kharif crops.

The capital cost involved in this project is 22.80 lakhs on the dam and the feeder channel. The gross revenues expected are 61.5 lakhs from irrigation and 49.01 lakhs from Power, making a total of 110.51 lakhs. The total working expenses come to 30 lakhs resulting in a return of 3.525 lakhs.

The construction of dams will also result in the development of their immediate surroundings in ways other than those described above, e.g., it is expected that a beautiful holiday resort might spring up at Marora where fishing, shooting, yatching, etc., will be available to the holiday makers. Fisheries are also expected to develop tremendously there. Above all these beauty spots in our Province, known to a limited few so far, will be made easy of access, shortly after these dams have been constructed.



**A View of Nayar** **(More Pictures on page 28).**



**Colony of huts of wokersrs at Marora.**

**(Continued From Page 4)**

stretched out helplessly in the mud. Although Korean police were posted with rifles on their shoulders every three yards around the stadium, not one interfered until the fight was all over and the boys had to be carried to the hospital.

This is such a common occurrence in Korea today that none of the American, Korean or United Nations speakers who followed made any mention of it.

The Korean police will play a strong role in the elections. They have learned their lesson well from the Japanese. But the Japanese were never as cruel to their own people as are the Koreans

On leaving the stadium I saw a policeman yell to a driver to stop. The man stopped his car slightly beyond the policeman, who immediately rushed over, boxed the man on the ear, took away his wallet and told him to drive on.

★ ★ ★

The police lean to the Right—some are with Rhee Syng Man, some with Kim Koo. It is reliably estimated that there are 20,000 prisoners in South Korea, including 5,000 to 12,000 political prisoners leftist but not necessarily Communistic. South Korea has between 30,000 and 40,000 policemen and a constabulary of around 10,000 men, plus a coast guard of 10,000. They are armed with American carbines, Japanese machine guns and American ammunition. On March 1 they set up their machine guns in front of the police stations and rode up and down the streets with machine guns mounted on their American weapons carriers.

# *Korea Goes To The Polls Today*

## *U.N. Commission Findings*

**The United Nations temporary commission in Korea has revealed that persons seeking to deliver communications to its headquarters "have been arrested and the communications confiscated by the police. With the co-operation of the United States authorities, the documents addressed to the commission have now been received."**

K. P. S. Menon, Chairman of the U. N. Commission, quoting the chief justice, has stated that because there is no 'habeas corpus' in Korea and because "a man can be arrested any time without a warrant of arrest, kept in jail for an indefinite period of time and without any law providing how his imprisonment can be reviewed" by the court, "any individual Korean is at the mercy of the police."

"It will take four decades to teach these people what democratic elections are," one top American officer told me.

General Hodge himself is one of the most democratic of high army officers. There is absolutely no stuffiness about him. His office door is always open He would just as soon run down four flights of stairs as wait for the elevator. He'll be 55 in June. He has aged much in the last six months. He always looks like an Arkansas dirt farmer. He has a fine war record, but his present job is a thankless one. He is in the front-line fight against Russia and Communism. Korea is offered a choice between the extreme right and the extreme left and neither is a happy choice.

As the General once said "I am a soldier and I follow orders. But you couldn't sell me this job for 5,000,000."

## She started as an elevator operator: But found herself elevated to Hollywood stardom

# No More Sarongs For Lamour

By Sheilah Graham

**Dorothy Lamour is nervous. She has nothing to be nervous about—she has a handsome husband who adores her; she has a ditto son who does ditto; she gets dol.15,000 a picture. And for my money she's the most popular girl in all Hollywood.**

"But look at my hands," says Dotty on the set of "Let's Fall In Love," showing me two clenched fists. "I was on the nervous side when I came to Hollywood in 1936. But now I'm much worse."

The nervousness in Dotty's system has resulted for the past six years in an undiagnosed allergy that settles periodically in her ears and gives her awful pain. "We've tried everything to cure it. but whenever I get overtired it comes back"

Perhaps she works too hard, I tell Miss Lamour. The past 12 months have been pretty rugged for her. "Starting with 'The Road To Rio,' she says. "I've made four movies in a row—'A Miracle Can Happen,' 'Lulu Belle' and 'Let's Fall In Love.' Pius a radio show for the Army all last summer.

"After this picture," continues Dotty with determination, "I'm taking at least three months off—if Paramount doesn't want me for a 'Road' picture right away".

### *Two Million Dollars*

Miss Lamour has been the Love interest for Bob Hope and Bing Crosby since they made the first " Road to Zanzibar" seven years ago. The "Road" films started as innocuous musicals and have snowballed into a gigantic profit-giving investment. "The Road To Rio," for example, is expected to yield a net profit of £6,000,000. Bob and Bing made it on a three-way division deal with Paramount. Two million dollars apiece isn't at all bad for one picture.

"The boys gave me a bonus of Dol. 50,000 for my share," says Dotty, from their own pockets" They also presented her with an expensive television set. But that's not the only reason she'll drop everything to make movies with Hope and Crosby. "We always have such a wonderful time on the set'

I remember when Miss Lamour first arrived in Hollywood—she was just a singer for her then husband Herbie Kaye's orchestra. She was a sort of pushed around at Paramount in those days, with a bit in this picture and a sultry song in that.

"Don't read that first biography about me." she begs. "It's all wrong. They had to make me seem sensational to put me over." They put Dotty over with a bang when they threw away her street clothes and wrapped her up in a sarong

"That was fine at the beginning," says Dotty with a slight shudder. She must be remembering the time she had to pose with a "fee-rocious" lion—"I wouldn't do it even with its teeth out!" And the time she was attacked by her jungle chimp who knocked her down, and was in turn floored by Robert Preston. He's a gentleman from way back who doesn't like to see the fragile sex treated that way.

"Sarongs served the purpose to make me known to the public", states Miss Lamour. "Now I want to get by on my acting".

"I wore my last sarong in 'A Miracle Can Happen," Dotty reminds me. "when I did a parody on all of my jungle epics". In "Lulu Belle" she gets her first 100 per cent dramatic chance. She plays the famous New Orleans character first introduced on the stage by Lenore Ulric. Producer Ben Bogeaus paid Dol. 100,000 for the screen rights.

### *Elevator Operator*

New Orleans is where Dotty was born. "But I went to Chicago in 1932." She landed an elevator operator job at Marshall Field's. "I worked there for six months, but I was not a very good operator. Now I always run the elevator when I get the chance, to keep in practice. I'm not sure how long I'll last in motion pictures!"

It was a Chicago press agent, Dorothy Gulman, who yanked Dotty off an elevator for a job as canary with Kaye's band. Miss Gulman is now Miss Lamour's eastern press representative. That's a big part of Dotty's character—she never stops being grateful for a favour and she never forgets a friend.

One of her close friends now is a Mary Utsinger who was an elevator operator with Dotty and who now lives close by in Pasadena. Every time Dotty makes an appearance in Chicago, she never fails to give the girls at Marshall Field's a cocktail party.

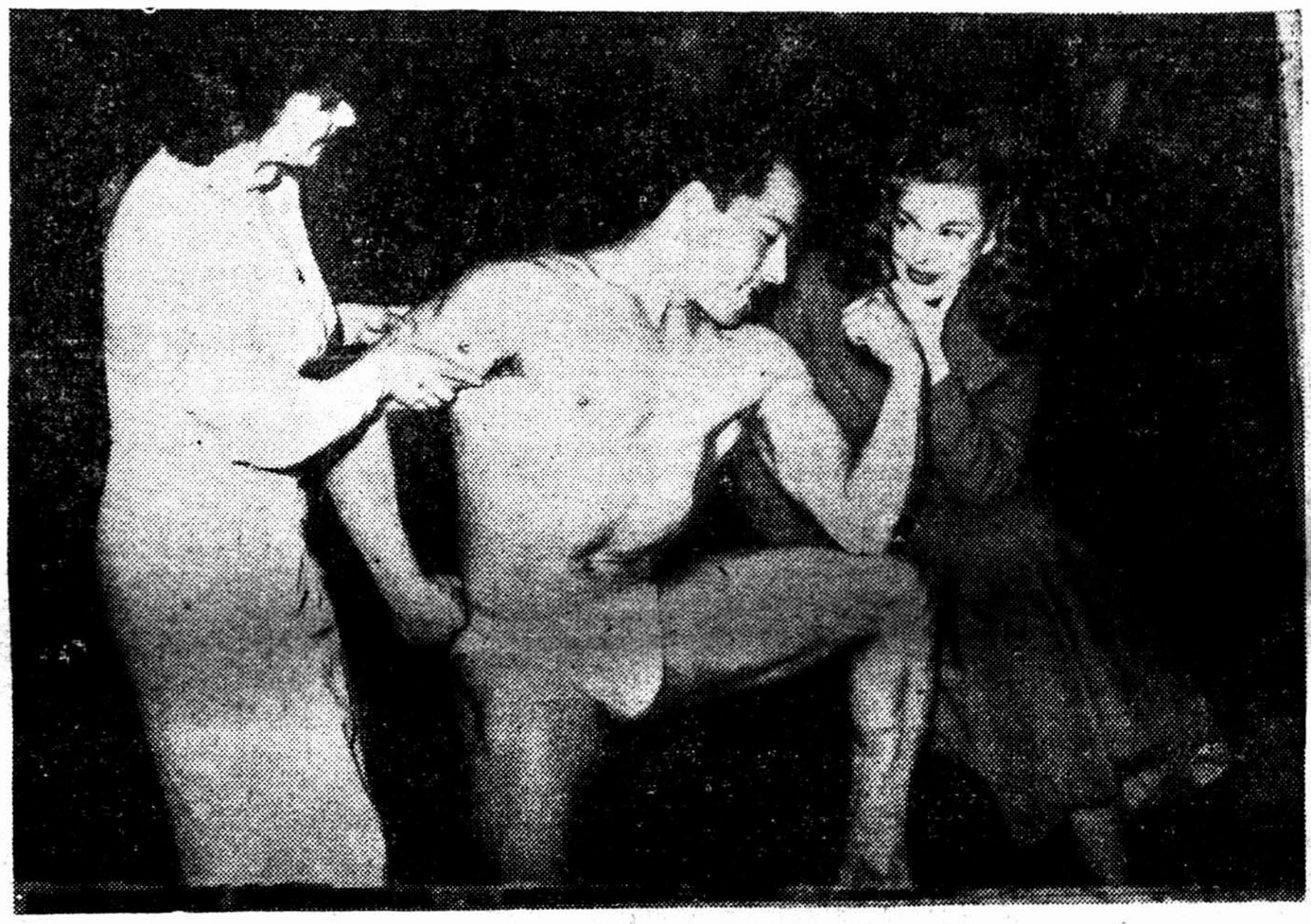
Few people know that Miss Lamour raised more money for war bonds than any one person from Hollywood—Dol. 200,000,000 worth! She also originated the 10 per cent saving scheme in factories Dotty received many citations from the United States Government.

Dotty married Baltimore socialite William Ross Howard III in 1943. It's swell to see them so happy. They have a two-year-old son, John Ridgely called "Ridge". "We want two more children," Dotty tells me.

She and Bill recently sold their 750-acre ranch in Redlands, Calif. "It took up too much of our time, and the picture business is all I have time for. Bill has a big farm on the eastern shore of Maryland, but I haven't seen it yet", says his wife. "We always have too much to do when we go east".

That's all she has time to tell me before the director calls her for a scene with her co-star, Don Ameche, in "Let's Fall In Love".

## *MALE BEAUTY— —Chosen By Women*



**This wouderful hunk of humanity is M. FIRMIN a 24 year old Physical Training expert and he has just been awarded the title of "L"AAppelon 48" by a jury of beautiful young ladies in Paris. The young lady on right is MLLE. SUZY CARIER-well known French screen actress who acted as President of the Jury.**

(Continued From Page 3)

an efficient administrator and a capable organiser as much as in other times he had revealed himself to be a scheming general. But the time when his country could profit from his services was yet to come and with "quit India" Patel followed the other members of the Working Committee into the jail. The years that followed were years of wilderness to the Congress and of suffering to the people. but they were also years of victory to India. and none discovered it better than Patel, when out of prison in 1945 he strongly expressed his conviction that the British were sincere in their efforts to quit India.

To those who talked of struggle he retorted that there was no sense of flogging a dying horse and far from fighting with the British it was then necessary to help them to roll up their bedding and pack up their luggage in order to expedite their departure. The time demanded negotiations and not agitation. for the real point at stake was not the quarrel between India and Britain but the tangle between Indian nationalism and Muslim communalism.

## Devastating Tongue

As latter developments showed, Patel was right, for while the British hold on India had gradually weakened, Muslim communalism had grown to gigantic proportions and was a force to be reckoned with. Bitter recriminations were hurled from either camp but Patel's harangues were the most effective. Though the most silent of all the Congress leaders, when he speaks, his tongue is devastating, always concentrating upon attacking the opponents weakest points and never hesitating to call a spade a spade.

Patel availed himself of every opportunity that offered itself to tear the two-nation theory to shreds. When Mr. Jinnah spoke of bloodshed and civil war Patel boldly replied that the sword would be met with the sword, a language which hurt the susceptibilities of many people, but was the only language that was understood by his opponents. Nevertheless more often than once Patel openly invited Mr. Jinnah to sit round the table and iron out all differences, but Jinnah preferred direct action to friendly negotiations.

Under the shadow of direct action, Patel stepped into a position for which he had for long been looked upon as the ideal candidate. On September 2, 1946, Patel became the Home Member of the Interim Government and in addition took charge of the Information and Broadcasting Department. Things were however moving fast and amidst bloodshed and destruction, the inevitability of partition became apparent. Patel bowed down to the inevitable and reconciling himself to the circumstances, shouldered much of the responsibilities of carrying out the preliminaries of partition, however unpleasant the task might have been.

## States Minister

On August 15, Patel became a full-fledged minister and extended his attention to the States Ministry, which was promising to be no bed of roses. As Home Minister Patel had to face the greatest crisis in the history of the country and looking back upon the last 10 months, none need doubt that Patel has once proved his mettle, while the Information and Broadasting department has made considerable progress under his care. It is however in tackling the complicated problem of Indian States that Patel has earned his laurels of statemanship and the gratitude and the admiration of friends and foes alike.

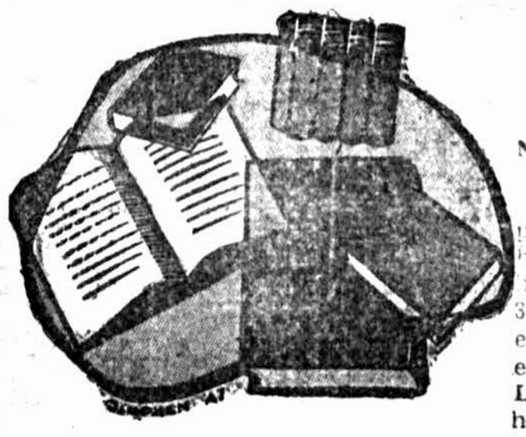
Displaying a keen statesmanship, and a mature understanding of the problems he had to deal, Patel has virtually transformed the entire face of the Indian Union, and arresting the tide of disintegration has firmly planted the forces of consolidation and unity. In the course of a few months he has swept off the Indian political chessboard the descrepit museum, pieces of medieval feudalism and autocracy, the decaying festering sores on the body politics of India. This marvel of statecraft stands out as his greatest achievement and will ever be gratefully remembered by prosterity.

Men in power however are always the target of criticism and it would be too much to expect Patel to be an exception. His alleged sympathy for the capitalist has been interpreted as hostility towards the masses and a great deal has been said about the reactionary role he is alleged to have chosen to play in the Central Cabinet, and his differences with Pandit Nehru. While Pandit Nehru himself has publicly repudiated all suggestions of disagreement between himself and the Deputy Prime Minister, it would amount to viewing things through coloured spectacles to regard him as an enemy of the common people. Being a man who is more interested in the problems of the day, he knows the role which the capitalists can be made to play in building the new India, and it is not as a matter of principle but of expediency that Patel is to-day found on the side of the moneyed class. There is no doubt that socialism does not interest him, but he is no intellectual and his aversion to any kind of "isms" is temperamental.

Like all other men Patel has his shortcomings, but his sterling qualities far outweigh his defects. He is today an old and ailing man, tired and exhausted, recuperating under the loving care of his daughter Maniben. The furrows on his forehead have grown in number the light in his eyes has become dim and the smile that plays on one side of his mouth has become less frequent. But neither the stress of hard work, nor advancing age and ill-health has dampened his vigour, his dynamic capacity to get things done and done well

His foresight and the ability to instil and maintain discipline among his subordinates is an asset to the country he serves. This doughty soldier, the veteran of many battles. who now wears the crown of a consummate statesman, is indispensable to India, faced with gigantic problems of reconstruction and consolidation. When that is accomplished, Patel will be the first man to move out to make room for younger blood. He has often made it clear. Until then the Nehru-Patel combination will continue to be an auspicious one. For while Nehru plans and dreams and speaks, Patel acts and executes. The two alone can lead India out of the present difficult times, for they are the best we can have at the moment.

## *Sardar Patel: The Man Of Action*



## "THE ARYAN PATH"

An illuminating contribution to the discussion of the thorny question of religious education in India appears in the May (1948) issue of "The Aryan Path", the well-known cultural journal edited by Madame Sophia Wadia. It is written by Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, ex-Director of Public Instruction in Kashmir and now Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay. The introduction of religious education in any form has been and is being objected to by a good many educationists as well as the lay public, including parents. As Prof. Saiyidain observes, most of the objections are based on a superficial view of what constitutes religion and religious education. There is, of course, no arguing with people who regard all religions as superstitions or as an opiate. But for people who recognise the reality and value of the spiritual urge in man, the education of the juvenile mind and heart in the right appreciation of things of the spirit and the cultivation of a religious spirit cannot be a matter of unconcern. Ritual and dogma, whatever their value to those who profess particular faiths, can have, of course, no place in the public education imparted under state auspices, as rituals and dogmas vary according to the faiths; but certain well known virtues and attitudes—such as purity, charity, integrity, humanity, humility and tolerance, which are valued in all religions as making for the betterment and happiness of man, irrespective of the sectarian labels he may attach to himself, can be inculcated in the youthful generation with lasting benefit to itself. Prof. Saiyidain pleads for a sane and unbiassed outlook towards the problem.

Among the other interesting articles in the journal are: Mrs. Hannah M. M. Closs's "The meeting of the Waters," which is an attempt to trace the Grail symbol to its pre-historic origins; Mr. Patrick M. Synge's "Plants and Personality" in which the writer, who is a reputed naturalist eloquently dwells on the marvel and mystery of the adaptations of plants to their environment, whether their habitats be the snow-bound heights of the Alps or the impenetrable tropical jungles; and Mr. K. S. Venkatramani's "The Nature of Creative Art" as it expresses itself in literary craftsmanship.

# Last Words Of The Master

### Delhi Diary,

**Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, Rs. 3|-**

This is a collection of Gandhiji's prayer speeches in Delhi from the day he reached there on Sept. 10, 1947 to his last day on this earth—January 30, 1948. There is thus a certain sacred poignancy about this volume which enshrines the last words of the Master. Latterly Gandhiji's prayer meetings had taken on a peculiar aspect. Though they were primarily meant for congregational communion with the Maker, irrespective of religious differences, Gandhiji also utilised them at their conclusion to express his own views on the problems of the day. He was too busy to attend public meetings—except on special occasions—and he found in his evening prayers an excellent forum for public enlightenment. Not a few people resented this mixture of politics and prayers, but then, Gandhiji always believed in spiritualising politics. Politics was only one aspect of serving humanity and his informal evening chats had a far larger audience than was actually present for the prayer. The speeches were broadcast through the press the following morning and were subsequently published in extenso in the columns of the "Harijan".

DELHI DIARY ranges over an amazing diversity of subjects: in fact there was no topic—political, social or economic—on which Gandhiji had not something pertinent and original to observe. His campaign against the rationing of food, for example, was initiated in the prayer meetings.

It was only to be expected, however, that the main burden of Gandhiji's speeches was the Hindu-Muslim problem. The rioting, killing and raping in the Punjab, as in Bengal and Bihar earlier, had verily wrenched his heart. He saw in them the undoing of his entire life-work. That India should forsake non-violence—the sheet-anchor of her freedom struggle—the moment she won independence was a grievous blow to him. He did not distinguish between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs—either as aggressors or aggrieved. He refused to lend a ear to the cry of retaliation and pleaded again and again for reconciliation between the warring groups. For him the question was not political at all; it was essentially human. He bluntly asked Indians not to bother about what Pakistan did or did not do. Let them do their own duty as citizens and human beings. And that was why he staked his very life for the Muslim refugees of Delhi. That was one of the noblest gestures of his life—or of history itself. Though he succeeded for the time being, the forces of bigotry and evil ultimately claimed in him their greatest victim.

The DELHI DIARY is thus a precious heritage for every Indian. Its 400 pages are packed with sublime words which each one of us will do well to ponder over. Rajendra Prasad has contributed a touching introduction. He points out how Gandhiji had almost lost interest in living in the midst of the madness or carnage around him. Ultimately therefore each one of us bears a little share of the responsibility for Gandhiji's tragic end.

Navjivan Publishing House has done a great service to the public by making this DIARY available so quickly and in such a handy form. Its price, rupees three, places it within the reach of all. The Hindi and Gujerati editions have already been published and it is to be hoped that it will be translated in all the Indian languages.

—N. J.

## THE RELIGIOUS QUEST

MODERN MAN IN SEARCH OF RELIGION: By Swami Pavitrananda Published at Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora Dt., Himalayas. Price, Re. 1/8.

Is man an essentially religious, that is to say, spiritual being? If so, what are the basic elements in his make-up that give rise to spiritual feelings or aspirations in him and what purpose do they serve in his earthly career or to what end should a man strive to turn to account such feelings and aspirations? These and other cognate problems are discussed by the author in this work in clear and simple language. The factors that, especially in the present times, tend to obscure man's spiritual vision, the real or fancied conflict between science and religion, and between politics and religion, the widely prevalent misconceptions about what constitutes religion, and the future of religion, are dealt with by the author with consummate lucidity. As the author rightly observes, religion is a constitutional necessity of man, it being "the innate, spontaneous urge of each individual towards ultimate freedom." Without such an urge there will be little to distinguish a human being from an animal or a plant which is born, vegetates and dies. The aim of true religion, therefore, can only lie in broadening the bounds of the freedom of man's spirit and enable it to reach its ultimate goal—one-ness in all respects with the universal spirit. Earnest students of religion will find much food for thought in this work.

THE PENAL REFORMER: This is a monthly magazine published by the U.P. discharged Prisoners' and Society, Lucknow. It first appeared in January 1939 and continued till December 1941. The magazine professes to stand for scientific approach and handling of the subjects of crominology and penology and for the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

It is the last day of the school, writes brother Sriram Trikannad. Tomorrow the summer vacation begins. Every boy's face is lit up with joy at the prospects of having one and a half months to himself. Some boys in a fit of joy, are drumming the desks till they creak while some have gathered in groups to discuss their plans for the ensuing holidays. There are still some others who have already bought railway tickets and have planned to go by the very next trains.

R—, my classmate and friend, comes to me. "What do you intend doing in the holidays?" I question him. "Nothing", he replies with a wry face. "I had been to Delhi last summer. My father says I can go again there next December. By the way, what do YOU intend doing?" "The same as you are going to do" I reply him. He lets out a small laugh. "That's something consoling. We are sailing in the same boat, eh?" he says.

* * *

The school closes for the summer vacation. Most of the students leave for their holiday resorts to spend their hard-earned holidays. The remaining (lucky?) few plan to do the best of a bad bargain.

It is the second day of the summer vacation. I am trying my best to get my mind interested into a dull book by Mr. XYZ which tells, in detail how monkeys are circus-trained. I hear a knock at the door. I leave the book with its monkey-training business to itself, and go to open the door. To my pleasant surprise it is R—my classmate and friend.

"Been doing anything?" he asks. "Yes", I reply with a laugh, "I have been trying to cram my mind with monkeys and what they are fed at the circus". "Can you spare a couple of hours with me?" he asks me. "Shall we go to the theatre nearby where a new movie is showing?" "Yes, by all means" I reply him, glad to find an excuse to leave the book. So we go.

It is 2-30 p.m. when we reach the theatre, and the show is to begin at 3-30. But the good old queue is far from encouraging. Even the One Rupee line does not contain any number less than 50 persons. However, with unique patience, that we have learnt by experience with Bombay life, we stand like patient lambs behind some 80 people in the Ten Annas' queue. Slowly inch by inch" the queue goes forward and when it is nearly 3-00, we get our turn at—hands over the money to the grey haired ticket seller and gets two tickets. Soon we find ourselves in seats that are in the last row. "Well friend" says R—with a sigh. "No picture is worth all this trouble of standing in the queue for one hour and, in the end, getting these rotten seats". I agree with him. Yes, no picture is worth all this trouble. At 6-30 the show comes to an end, and we retrace our steps home. R—bids me Good Evening at the usual turning where where we take the roads leading to our respective houses. Thus ended the Cinema episode.

* * *

R—always says that he is a fervent admirer of the caning corporation and their exciting life. It is chiefly their friendly playful manner towards everybody he says, that attracts him.

Some days later R—, my friend, and I are having a walk around the park, talking and discussing current topics. Then, when I am on the point of telling him how Kakaji, our neighbour's gardener beats the milkman's son for stealing flowers, R—suddenly exclaims, "O look there! what acute little doggie!" A dog has come near him, a dog of the worst type, a dog who bears the signs of a recent battle with his colleagues. "How kind is he!" says R—to me, patting the dog fondly. He takes the dog (whose height can roughly be said about two feet) in his arms, not caring how black and dirty his spotless white shirt becomes and fondles it. Some 50 minutes of this are over. I remind R—that I have not yet finished telling him the story of Kakaji, the gardener's beating. "Oh!" he says, "You were telling me that!" He lays down the dog gently and saying Goodbye to it we resume our walk and talk. By now it is 7-30 p.m. and the sky has already darkened and so we part with each other at the usual turning, promising to meet me next day.

* * *

It is the next day. We are again having our usual evening walk and talk around the local park. R—meets his "pretty little doggie" of yesterday, and goes forward to renew his friendship with his favourite. Evidently the dog has had another fight with his colleagues in which he must have got the worst of it, for the dog receives R—'s welcome with a scowl and a growl. When R—goes to embrace it, it springs on him and gives vent to his anger on the person of R—. R—who is surprised at this, at once withdraws to a safe distance and chases the dog 4 times around the circular park, pelting it with stones. This incident has severed very much R—'s friendship and admiration for his once-favourite dog.

When the school re-opens, the teacher asks him to write an article on "Dogs" and he mentions them as the worst enemies of boys in general!!!

Thus our holidays of 45 days come to a close and to the utter surprise of the E'ders, we find ourselves the unquestionably lucky few welcoming the day of the re-opening of the school in June.

* * *

All boys and girls are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address, and age, and enclosing a one-anna stamp for postage etc.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

NARENDRA

RAJARAM

ARVIND

## Let us talk it over —

**The party I have enjoyed most was a Children's Party!**

No, I am not talking of the one attended in the distant days of innocence and unbounded joy found in a candy packet or in a birdie's twittering. I am referring to the party I attended only last year! What was it that lent enchantment to the evening's cheer? Could it be the salubrious climate on the Nilgiri Hills? Or the fairy-land atmosphere created by the blue-leafed eucalyptus trees? It was certainly both and something more also.

In the first instance, there was no scratching of the head about the evening's make-up and dress ensemble —the things that lessen for me at least half the fun of the function proper. It was to be a Children's Party after all, and so ladies could dispense with bedecking themselves once in a while. Moreover there was no cause at all to be worried over the eats to be served with the tea. Because, the tiny guests were sure to be pleased with ever so little, unlike the grown-ups who are ungrateful enought to criticise the most generous of hosts.

Then there was something quite novel about that party which you can hardly believe, was thrown out by the kindly Mine. Host of our hotel. As there was no Mine Hostess (if I may coin such a term) all of us women staying at the hotel were in full charge of the arrangements for the big event. On two previous days we sat late at night warming ourselves near the fire-place, fixing up the sports and competition event for the children, the number of prizes to be

# WOMEN'S PAGE

given and sweets and drinks to be served and so on.

* * *

When the actual day dawned with an azure blue sky and song of birds, *so characteristic of a summer morning* at Ooty, the hotel premises were agog with excitement. As the afternoon hours drew on, the honourable juvenile guests of the day began to assemble in the hotel garden. And what a job it was to arrange them in the different age groups (beginning from four to fourteen years) for, many of the little ones were unaccompanied by their parents and none of us could wield their mother tongue which was anything from Telugu and Tamil to Sindhi and Punjabi! It was a truly representative gathering of young India.

However we got through the jumble of tongues and proceeded with the games. We had hardly finished six events out of the total fourteen when the sun overhead started his game of hide and seek in the skies In a few minutes it threatened to pour and we scrambled to get all the children indoors lest they caught a chill. But the Ooty skies also changed their mood like the child who sobs at one moment and bursts into peals of laughter the very next.

So we were out again in the dapled sun light to continue with the frolic and mirth. By now the eager parents had started coming in and even the cynical gents in the hotel had thought it worthwhile to join the crowd of spectators. No kid went without a prize for we had kept so many consolation prizes!

It was a great day for them and joy was writ large on their faces. What did it matter to them whether their party was a clever publicity stunt of the Mine Host? It was left to the elders to think of such mundane matters. And if I may make bold to pant out a moral I would ask Bombay's hotel magnates too to copy the technique.

And now with Shri Rajaji coming as our next Governor-General, Children's Parties are bound to be the latest vogue. His recent party in honour of children in Calcutta will only be the precursor of a new movement throughout the length and breadth of India.

—*Leela*

# Reorganising The Indian Home

**Recently I read an article by an outstanding New York Psychiatrist, Dr. Marynia F. Farnham on "The Tragic Failure of America's Woman."**

The author plainly indicates that despite the vast opportunities offered to women in every walk of life, and the mental development and education that is given them, America has not succeeded in engendering happy womanhood. "A clear majority of all adult American women are engulfed in emotional difficulties. They complain about their nerves, they feel everlastingly ill at ease and out of step with the world."

The root cause of this emotional disorder is the woman's ferocious emulation of masculinity. This has led to a wide-spread notion that being a woman amounts to little and being a man amounts to everything. Propaganda of the feminists and stories about famous career women have further convinced most of the public that motherhood is an untidy bothersome breeding process and carries no prestige whatsoever.

## *Imitating American Life*

We in India have lately acquired a peculiar tendency to extoll all Americanism, (now that the Continent has lost its glamour) and there is all probability, of our imitating the American pattern of life. In fact many of the so-called modern Indian homes, following in the wake of American homes, have become empty shells. People rarely stay at home to have their "fun,". In large towns like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, there are multitudes of outside diversions after the frivolous western fashion, movies, dance-halls clubs, night-clubs, racing, rummy and bridge parties. The home, an effective yet dreary hole-in-the-wall, has morning and evening rush hours; but during the rest of the day it is either vacant or practically so with a couple of servants to answer the bell or the telephone call and to convey the message "Memsab's out!"

*

By Miss Nooru Peermahomed

**MANY OF OUR HOMES, FOLLOWING IN THE WAKE OF AMERICAN ONES HAVE BECOME EMPTY SHELLS. THE FIRST STEP OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE IS THAT INDIAN MOTHERS SHOULD BE MADE TO REALISE THAT THEIR HOMES ARE VITAL SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.**

## *Blind Pursuit Of West*

Fortunately, either because of the good sense of our women or because of economic difficulties, the majority of Indian homes have not become feverishly Americanized. But there is all likelihood that in the blind pursuit of the West, India might destroy her self-contained traditional dignified home and instead create problems that are a cause of perpetual headaches to America's women.

*

Whilst in America there is a nation-wide appeal for larger families and crowded houses, we in India are hard fighting against over-crowdedness. Large and joint families are still the order of Indian life. The average Indian home consists of eight to nine members and the bread-winner is often only the father. We are thus faced with problems that are vastly more complicated than what America is going through today. There the State has been asked to actively intervene and solve the difficulties of the home. How much more the Indian home needs the guidance and attention of our National Government?

## *Home Problems*

**In what way can the Government help to mitigate our home problems? To my mind the education of parents is the first step in the re-organising of the Indian home. Adult educational classes are absolutely necessary where lectures on physcology and domestic science should be delivered.**

Secondly we must give public recognition to the tremendous importance of mothers as transmitting agents of good or bad of the character of our people. For example when the Colleges grant honorary degrees every years, they might as well make regular awards to women who have successfully raised well-balanced, respected and well-educated families.

Furthermore, taking into consideration the present condtion of Indian homes, the Government should help to underwrite the cost of raising children and they should be the state's economic liability till their eighteenth birthday. Cash payments should be made to families with more than one child, the subsidy increasing with each additional child. Such payments would help to raise the standard of the home and also assure good citizenship.

## *Better Dwellings*

Next the Government should provide better dweling places for the rising generation. The one-bed room apartments that are rising like mushrooms, must be strongly discouraged. The old unhygenic buildings in the mofussils must be pulled down. Instead there must be a rigid insistance of all new appartments having indoor communal play-rooms, plus fenced-off areas on the roof. Children should never be made to feel that they are excess baggages. Nothing so much distorts the personality of a child as the sense of her or his being not wanted in the home. Children should be brought up in healthier surroundings their wants looked into and their dwelling place should have the traditional warmth, comfort and dignity of a real home.

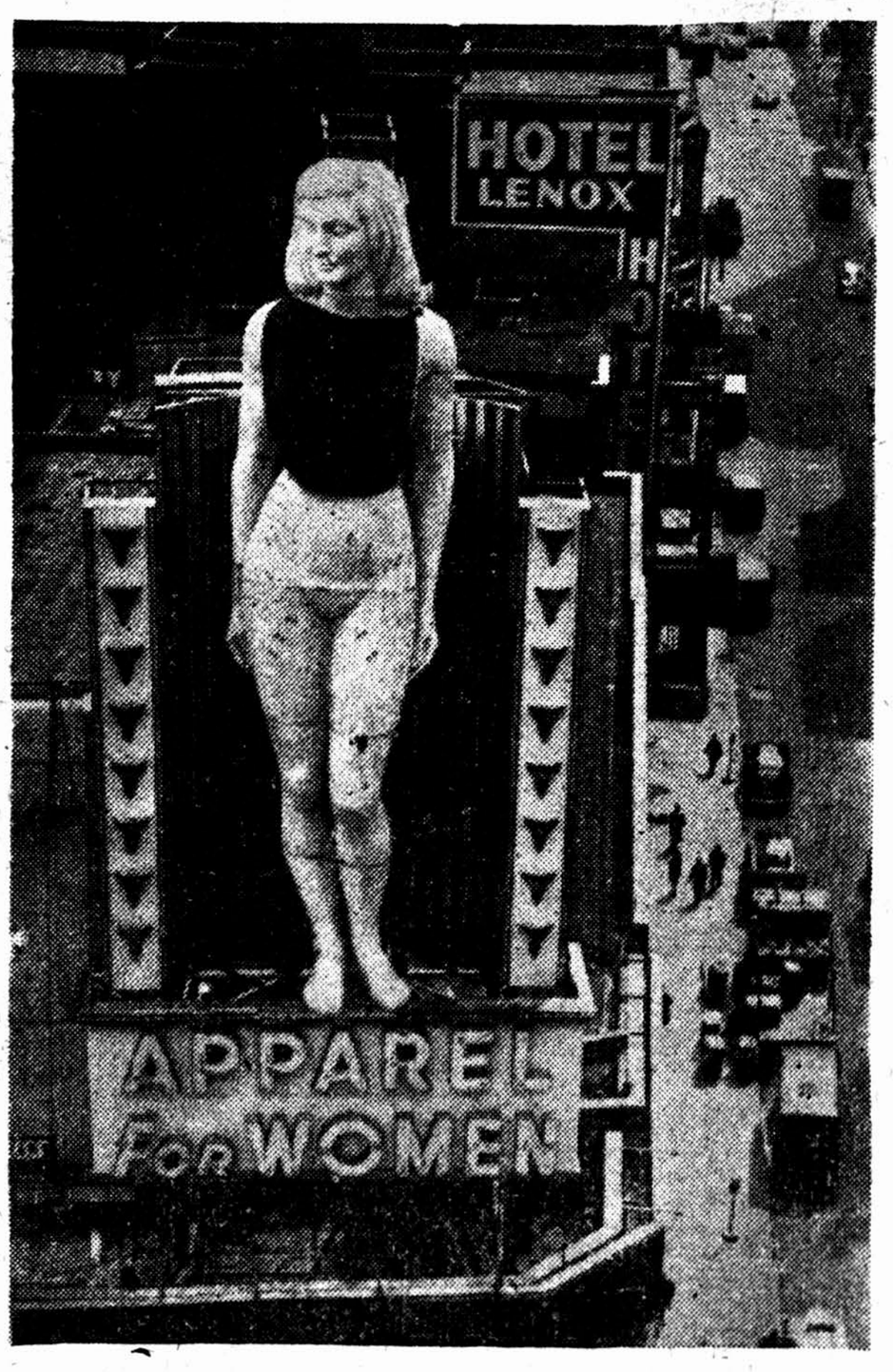
Indian mothers must be made to realise that their homes are vital spheres of influence. It is the home breeding that leaves an indelible impression on the minds and character of children and moulds their destiny. At home mothers should never be idle or indulge in useless enterprise. The sense of being a useful member of society should always be inculcated into children more by action than by words. Thus there are many splendid careers for woman to pursue, which would most certainly make them even better mothers if they are pursued on a past-time basis and if the home remains the primary interest.

## *Teachers At Home*

**Such careers are those which do not require antagonistic virtues, but in which feminine skill and viewpoints are urgently needed. For example, nursing, social service work child guidance, catering, decorating play direction and above all teaching.**

India is badly in need of teachers. For this reason the first step of national importance is that every mother should at least be able to teach her own children in the early years. It is an acknowledged fact, that a mother is able to guide her children much better than any foreign agent can do. Educated mothers ultimately mean national assets. In that case right education of mothers is a prime necessity in our march towards a New India. Then why not commence the training of proper motherhood, which would enable us to produce the right kind of beings that are required in the war-torn shattered world!

# Sixty-Foot Nude Statue




**A huge nude figure of a woman, 60 foot tall and weighing 60 tons has been erected on the roof of a store in 44th Street, Broadway, New York. It is a part of an advertising drive for women's clothes and was erected in sections by giant cranes. The huge figure will eventually be clad with neon lights.**

# DANCE AND ITS ORIGIN

Shrishti (Creation)

*By A. V. Pandit*

IT WOULD seem that dancing came into being at the beginning of all things.

The art of dancing and building are the two primary and essential arts, for their origin is far earlier than man himself; and dancing came first.

Dancing is not only intimately associated with love, it has an equally intimate association with religion. With the advent of human times dancing was the expression of the whole man, for the whole man was religious. What a man danced, that was his religion, for "a savage does not preach his religion, he dances it". It is evident, therefore that in the days of yore, dancing was essential and fundamental, and a part of all vital and undegenerate religion. Thus among the primitive peoples, the dance inevitably became of supreme religious importance. To dance was at once both to worship and pray Religious dances are sometimes ecstatic and sometimes pantomimic. By each road, it is possible to penetrate towards the divine mystery of the world. The auto-intoxication of rapturous movement brings the dancers, for a moment at least, into that self-forgetful union with the non-self which the mystic, a seer ever seeks

## *Its relation To Indian Gods*

Dancing is one of India's oldest arts. Originally dancing in India was practised in honour of the Gods, and men were the finest exponents. The people of India cannot conceive of a God being without rhythm without grace, without intelligent expression, nor without possession of infinite forms of beauty through which he expresses his infinite rhythmic being. There are literally hundreds of dances; for each God has his own set of rhythmic evolutions and the visitors even to-day can witness the dances of Siva, Krishna, Kali Vishnu and a thousand other deities. Ritualistic dances are mentioned in the Vedas, while in the Buddhist and Epic periods dancing was well known as a normal court-function and as a means of paying honour to a king or a distinguished guest. This relation between the god and the dance is found in abounding grace in India. The motive of all the Indian dances as that of all her arts is essentially religious.

In the Gita, Krishna, in his dialogue with Arjuna, states that dancing is the chief activity of all the Gods. Siva, the third member of the Hindu Trinity (which consists of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva) is the most graceful of all Indian Gods who dance. One of the best known titles of Siva is Nataraja, the Lord of Dancers. The dances of the Nataraja Siva are one hundred and eight in number. But his followers lay stress only on eight of them. Behind all these dances the root-idea is more or less one and the same that is, the manifestation of primal rhythmic energy.

## *The Cosmic Dance*

Siva is found at his best in his great Cosmic Dance. This Cosmic Dance which represents the rhythm of life existence, is made up of five movements, Shrishti, Sthiti, Samahara Tirobhava and Anugraha. The first movement is that of creation (fig. No. 1). The second movement is that of Preservation (fig. No 2). The third movement is Destruction (fig. No 3). The fourth is Reincarnation (fig. No 4). And the last movement is Salvation (fig. No 5).

I had the fortune of visiting almost all the ancient Hindu Shrines and age-old monuments in this country—some of them were said to be in existence in prehistoric and pre-Pouranis days-as found in the caves of Ellora and Ajanta (near Aurangabad), Karla caves (near Poona), Kanary and Elephanta Caves (near Bombay), and lastly Pandulena (near Nasik) as well as Chidambaram, Madura and Suchindrum 12 miles north of Cape Camorin (South India)

The illustrations marked figures 1,2,3, 4 and 5 which are embodied in this article are the copies of some of the original pictures taken from the said places.

India today is witnessing a revival of her traditional classical dancing. This art like many of her ancient arts has been lost and ignored during the past centuries. Its place was occupied by the Raiji type of dancing which is more sensual than artistic and void of flavour (rasa) and mood (Bhava). There is a growing interest in this great art and the public are flocking eagerly to any dance recital, but, just as in every art rennaissance, people are groping in the dark to find ways and means to present their art. To my mind there is only one way of proceeding to make our dancing take the same honoured places it once had that is, to master the traditional classical technique Then and then only can one hope to advance it and bring about a genuine renaissance For this art, alike any other branch of education requires thorough and proper training

The most developed form of the art of dancing in India comes from the South. Bharat Natya and Kathakali dance of Southern India, Manipuri dance, Kathak dance of (folk dance) Northern India and the 'Chau' (masked dance) of Seraikella are essentially classic dances

## *Bharata Natya*

Bharata Natya which is popularly known as 'Tanjore dance', the art from which all typically Indian forms of dancing have sprung, traces its origin to the Vedas. The syllables of the word Bharata are the initials of its three essential elements, Bhava, Raga, and Tala, for Samgita—Music—is complete only when these are blended.

Kathakali is a peculiar drama, indigenous to Malbar. It is a composite art, being a combination of dancing, acting, music and the ancient system of mudras and manual gestures originally dterived from the Sanskrit drama. Manipuri dance, on the other hand, is less dramatic, more lyrical. The traditional dance themes of Manipur are devotional, even though varying in moods of lightness, joy, rapture, worship, ecstasy or forceful fervour. They lay greater stress on the emotion of the dance. The Kathak technique has degenerated today into a soulless vvirtuosity which can scarcely appeal to modern audiences. The 'Chau' dancing have developed a beautiful, fascinating and charming technique of their own. We still have an infinite variety of dances which express heroism,, joy, sorrow, love, hate, anger, conjugal love and a multitude of emotions. Into these dances are also woven the old historical legends, and it is through them that many of our Indian classics are preserved.

Sthiti (Preservation)

Many people lament the death of classical Indian dancing and some regard it as a thing of the past. It is interesting to observe that India still retains almost unchanged through many centuries, its traditions, technique and skill in dancing. It is a truism that the traditional technique was never dead. But the very soul, the very life of dance is lost through these centuries for want of artistic and intellectual intuition in a dancer.

Tirobhava (Reincarnation)

A dancer with artistic intuition imbues the performance with so much emotion and poetry that it seems to us as being simply divine The progress in traditional technique is slow because convention cries aloud whenever the question of reform is raised with regard to its technique and contents. We must be allowed to mould the traditional technique to suit the modern ideas

The idea of a dancing daffodil, the idea of a dancing dawn, the idea of the Eternal conflict between day and night, the idea of the crystal-pure love of Radha and Krishna and a multitude of similar thoughts that flash upon the inward eye, can be interpreted and expressed rather through the medium of graceful movement of the body, eyes, and limbs, than by strictly following the traditional technique of classical dance. This type of creative dance is one of the most difficult of all arts, for unlike other arts, here the body itself is the medium of expression. Thus the creative dance draws the soul out of the dancer

The undulating figure, the rapturous eyes, the slender arms and the flexible figures, should speak of love and compassion aspiration and longing, more eloquently than words. The slim and the supple body must sway as a reed sways to play gusts of wind. A dancer must seek to realise the Divine in Dancing Through dance we can understand the supreme symbol of spiritual life The inner significance of dance is an intimate concrete appeal of a general rhythm.

Anugraha (Salvation)

Samhara (Destruction)

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

# EDUCATION AND HEALTH PROGRAMME

Ministries dealing with exclusively provincialists subjects monopolised the stage during the week. Prof. Humayun Kabir gave a radio talk Dr Jivraj Mehta gave a radio talk Agricultural Ministry made the announcement that it would instal two thousand tube wells in Delhi province during 1948

In his broadcast talk, Prof. Humayun Kabir announced that arrangements had been made to start one hundred and fifty basic schools before July 1949 and covered the whole of the rural area by such schools by 1950. He disclosed that in five years time, all children between 6 and 11 will receive universal compulsory free education in the Delhi province. It is interesting to know that the budget estimates have provided Rs. 14 lakhs for education in Delhi for the last two years. This grant has always lapsed. This year frantic efforts were made to use as much of this grant as was possible during February and March.

As indicated by the Prof Sanib, the following committees were set up by the Ministry of Education:— 1. A committee of social education 2. A committee on physical education 3. A committee on national central library 4. A committee on medium of instruction for universities 5. A committee to solve the problem of financing education. 6. A committee on secondary education. 7. A committee on university education and 8. A Board to prepare a survey of human thought throughout the ages.

Modesty obviously prevented him to say something about Anthropological Survey of India as also about the Central Education Institute, inaugurated by the Countess of Mountbatten on December 19, 1947. The Education Minister Maulana Dr. Azad, in the course of his address, had then declared: "The educational plan of the Central Government included a proposal to establish a Central Institute of Education at Delhi. In 1945, the details of the scheme were finalised and Rs. 18 lakhs for its building and Rs. 2,45,000 for equipment etc. were set aside. It was proposed that the building should provide class room accommodation for three hundred students and hostel accommodation for one hundred and fifty students."

The institute was inaugurated under a hired Shamiana. It had no building or equipment of its own. It created a land mark in the history of education in this country. The photographs containing Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Countess of Mountbatten and Dr. Azad were duly published in all the newspapers. Its progress report is eagerly being awaited.

## Electric Power Shortage In Capital

## Dr. Mehta's Broadcast

On the health front, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, with one foot in the Dewanship of Baroda, declared in his broadcast that the Government was considering the desirability of appointing immediately a small committee of experts to be known as the Environmental Hygiene Committee to examine the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and to suggest an integrated scheme of organised effort intended to co-ordinate advance in the field of environmental Hygiene and Sanitation.

Dr. Mehta, however, said nothing about implementation of the Bhore Committee report published in four volumes. On the model of education plan, the Bhore Committee had also recommended the establishment of a central medical institute. The location and the cost of this proposed institute was examined by a committee of experts, with Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar as its Chairman. The committee has selected Delhi as the location for proposed institute. Its capital cost is placed at Rs. 5 crores. Drs. Azad and Bhatnagar have proved that institutes could be opened without having their own buildings and equipment. Dr. Mehta could have similarly inaugurated the Central Medical Institute. There is little time left. The Mountbattens are due to leave India by June 21.

Some idea of the response to the central encroachment on the provincial domain could be gathered from the following statement issued from New Delhi:

The Government of India, it was disclosed, started a one-year post graduate course in horticulture to meet a shortage of technical graduates. The candidates were given intensive training in horticulture which included visits to important fruit research stations and commercial plantations in the country.

For want of a sufficient number of nominees from provincial Governments, the Government of India have decided to discontinue this course. It is however hoped that Provincial and State Governments will be able to utilise the services of the trained personnel for their development schemes in horticulture.

## Food Position

On the agriculture and food front, Shi Jairamdas Daulatram solemnly announced that "Our food position is not as bad as some people might imagine. Delhi administration in the same week made the following announcement:

'As from 1st May, instead of whole wheat, 'atta' will be supplied containing approximately 8 to 10 per cent of barley flour.

New scales of ration have now been introduced according to which every adult is entitled to four chataks of 'atta' and/or rice and one chatak of barley and/or maize per day."

In the worst days of the war, Delhi continued to get whole wheat. Peoples complaint about food shortage and high prices in Madras and Bombay is generally attributed to communist agitation.

Indian production is nearly 900,000 tons more than last year disclosed Shri Jairamdas Daulatram. This is less than a million and as against the Agriculture Ministry's unequivocal claim that the 'Grow More Food campaign had raised India's production by three and a half million tons, there is good deal for deficit to be accounted for. The claim of 900,000 tons additional yields, however, has to be judged against the background of imports. From January 1. to April 22. India has imported 1,178,500 tons of foodgrains.

Installation of two thousand tube well in Delhi province is another epoch-making announcement made during the week. If the United Provinces experiment is any guide, these tube wells are worked by electricity. The following anouncement was made here during the week:

"The Delhi Administration, it is gathered, has decided to stop till September the granting of new licences for electric connections both for industrial and domestic purposes. This step has been taken as the power house in Delhi cannot produce more electricity.

There seems no immediate prospect of improvement in the supply of electricity in Delhi. The Government have already ordered generating machinery from England and the U.S.A. worth about Rs. 1,40,00,000 but shipment is not expected earlier than 1949.

Applications of more than 2,000 people for connections for about 1,000 kilowatt power for industrial purposes and about 500 kilowatt power for domestic purposes are expected to be rejected in view of the serious supply position.

The demand for connections for industrial and domestic purposes has considerably increased due to the influx of a large number of refugees who intend to set up small industries."

How, in the absence of electric power the two thousand tube wells will be worked, is not yet explained.

## Need Of Action

There are seven secrets of propaganda success, namely, repetition, colour a kernal of truth, slogan, specific objective, concealment of motive and timing. Judging by this criterion, the Government's propaganda is crude, unconvincing and is sheer waste of public money. 'Grow More Food' campaign was a war slogan to maintain the civilian morale. It is out of date now. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram's optimism about food situation is not widely shared. It is no use to flog a dead horse, namely transport. The fault is deeper and elsewhere. The fault lies in the policy of decontrol. Committees on agriculture, health and education, similarly, will not solve the basic problem of hunger, illiteracy, disease and death. There has been much, too much planning. What is needed is action.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram is deluding himself, if he thinks that the fight for freedom is similar, if not the same as the fight against food shortages. Fight for freedom has no profit motive involved in it. The food shortages have. Then again every fight must have equality of sacrefice. If the common man is called upon to give up eating whole wheat, the commercial community should likewise be made to give up making profits. Appeal for determination and unity could not be one way traffic. It is not transport but maladjustment which is responsible for Roadmaster Bulcks on one side and stark, naked, poverty on the other side. It will be interesting to see how the Nehru Government corrects these maladjustments.

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## European Recovery Plan Conference In Paris

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, who represented the United Kingdom at the sixteenth Marshall Aid Nations Conference held recently at the Quai d'Orsay Palace in Paris, is seen here making his presidential address in the course of which he gave the delegates an assurance that Great Britain would herself make contributions to European recovery.

*Patter*

# Food For Footarians

By Asude

What are you, a Motorist or a Footarian- If the former, you might just as well give this spasm of mine a miss-in-baulk. For, it will only pain you. The Footarian, will on the other hand, find much food for thought in it, ––and profit by it. That is, those amongst them who are not already "hep" to the tricks.

There was a time, . . . .centuries ago, - - - - when I had a grouch against all motor-men. All my sympathies were for the foot-slogger, the unfortunate tramp who had to bear the slings and arrows of overbearing Minervas and arrogant Bugattis. For "slings", read dust in summer, and for "arrows", read slush in the rainy season.

do not think that way now. That is, since I got a car. With the first ride in it. I could see that a reshuffling of old notions was indicated. I saw that the footarian could have more than the motorist's share of the fun and games if he knew how to wangle it.

You see, it is all wrong to think that the motorist is the top dog. You think like that when you are trudging the streets. All you have to do is to get a car for yourself and the silly idea will be knocked off your head in two ticks. In the marathon between motorist and footarian, the latter leaves the former leagues behind.

I do not mean in distance. I mean, in ruling the road. Take it from one who has had his fill of Connaught Place in eventide and Chandney Chawk at noon that the lone tramp is always tops when it comes to a show-down with the mere man in a motor car. The poor motorist hasn't an earthly chance with the footarian.

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If you, being a footarian, think that that is just another sample of my usual inanity,- - - - by all means, shove an "s" into the word if you wish, - - - - follow the recipe I give hereunder. In an hour, you will have all the motorists in town grovelling at your feet. I have done both, - - - followed the recipe as a footarian and later, grovelled as a motorist.

For good practice, take your pitch at the busiest crossing in the town at its busiest hour. I find Connaught Place quite workable for my needs. There is no better place for teaching motorists the lesson of their lifetime. You see myriads of machines flitting past along the macadam with the celerity of cabaret waiters. You start crossing the street. That is step number one.

The point to be noted is that there need be no hurry about it. Take it easy. Do it slow-motion style What you have to remember is that every motorist knows that if he runs over you,- - - - so much as touches your sleeve, - - - - it is he who will have to face the Magistrate's music, not you. That is the secret of the trick.

So, you slouch along and across the wide thoroughfare. Take four or five steps, and then stop. Don't give any indication to the motorists or the fellow doing semaphore on a soap-box that you are going to stop. There is NO RULE that you have to. The rules are all, for, — or shall we say, against the motorist. There is none against the pedestrian.

So, you stop and think. Think whatever you like, but think slowly. You will see that by this time, about fifty motor-cars have been brought to a squeaking standstill, and ten [illegible] have reached the verge of apoplexy. But nobody can touch you. There is no law preventing you from doing a bit of high thinking in the midst of Chandney Chawk.

Then, you start turning back. You take just two steps back. Everybody thinks that you are going back to the pavement, and steps on the gas with a sigh of relief. In two seconds, you show them that they heaved the sigh a little too soon.

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For, you do not go to the pavement at all but turn round again to finish your original odyssey. Let me remind you again that there is no law to prevent you from doing this either. In fact, in all these perambulations, the Law is always with you. It is the motorist who has to have the Indian Penal Code on his brain, not you.

It is, of course, obvious that the performance requires bit of nerve. But then all good sport requires nerve. Why, I have seen wonderful reunions amongst friends in the midst of Connaught Place,- - - - -warm greetings followed by long-drawn conversazionnes, - - - - -whilst Pontiacs and Plymouths have rent the welkin with their hoots. I asked one of the gregarious members of the party on the road whether he took the middle of the thoroughfare to be his back parlour. His answer was "Yes!"

There was a time I had to do a lot of motoring on the Dumka Road in the Sonthal Parganas in Behar. The foodgrains of that part followed a slightly different modus operandi which may prove useful to you. I am presuming, of course, that you are one of the brigade yourself. In the S.P., the footaman begins by crossing the road, as soon as he sees a car. He remains on one side, right or left as he pleases. You decide to pass straight along.

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But you can't. For he doesn't. What he does is to remain on one side till you are just by his side. It is then that he decides that the other side is the better side and starts crossing the road over again. If he was to your left, he must needs rush to the right, and vice versa. The point to note is that he never does it till you are on the point of passing him by.

The world of motorists is waiting for the inventor who will devise a brake which reacts to the working of the footarian's brain. A kind of thoughtreading brake which will be able to read the footarian's mind even before he has been able to make up his mind. Nothing more nor less than that. Till then, the foot fiend will remain the top dog.

When, therefore, the rich Bugattiwallah splashes your dhoti with mud or dusts you all over with fine powder, all you have to do is to meet him with either of the two recipes I have given on his return journey. He will never do it again. I tell you, he will do some grovelling before you to soothe his frazzled nerves.

For, as I have said, when it comes to a show-down, the reckless footarian can beat all motorists into a cocked hat.

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# 35 Years Of It And No Complaints

London taxi-driver for thirty-five years, still going strong at seventy-five (though he looks only fifty), is Mr. Ernie Dixon, proud owner of a snug little house at Welling, Kent, bought mainly with a £580 16s. 6d. win in a 2d. points football pool, writes Arnold Wareing in "Tit-bits."

Ernie tells me he has carried most of our Royalty, starting with the Queen when she was Lady Bowes-Lyon, and European crowned heads, too. Once he was standing outside the Devonshire Club when somebody in a cloth cap at a jaunty angle beckoned him.

"Looks like Michael Beary, the jockey," said a fellow driver.

"York House, as quickly as you can," said the fare. It was the Prince of Wales, now Duke of Windsor.

KING'S BENT SIXPENCE

When Ernie dropped the late Alfonso of Spain at the Berkeley the ex-king gave him a badly bent sixpence in the fare. "Hi, sir," he said, calling him back, "this looks as if a steam-roller had been over it."

One famous cargo, from Lord's to King's Cross, was composed of the stars of an Australian Test team, including Bradman, Woodfull and Ponsford. Ernie slipped a scrap of paper through the window, and got their autographs.

A "regular" whom he used to meet at Euston was a Birmingham jeweller carrying a big box containing gems worth thousands of pounds, but fares have never worried him. During the 1914-18 war he drove lorry-loads of T.N.T between the Chislehurst Caves and a Hayes filling-factory.

His funniest fare was a fat old man who had been celebrating. It was outside the Monico and they couldn't get him into the taxi. "Go the other side of the cab, open the door, grab his hands and pull while we shove," shouted one of the party. Ernie did so. After a mighty heave the fat one shot through both doors and crashed on his back in the road. The shock evidently livened him up, for he gasped: "That's the quickest ride I've ever had in my life."

His grimmest fares were Bywaters, the Ilford murderer, from the Court of Appeal to Pentonville with three warders; and a Chinese who had murdered his employer and buried him in a trunk in a cellar. One thing puzzled Ernie: the Chinese kept grinning all the way.

"FOLLOW THAT CAR"

Many times a police officer has rushed to Ernie's taxi, shouting: "Follow that car!" The chase may go on for miles, but the taximan gets nothing for it.

"They take your name and address and it counts in your favour if you ever get into trouble —that's all," Ernie told me. Since he has a clean sheet he has never known what this goodwill amounts to in practice.

Another job he did for nothing was driving round the Westminister streets warning people to quit their beds and clear out when the Thames flooded Millbank, trapping residents in basements.

"We're the boys who never strike, never put up fares—to speak of—and always give service," says Ernie. "That's why the public like us and tip generously."

He has broadcast four times, on one occasion, at Christmas, 1935, just before King George V came on the air.

CHEAP FOOD AND FUN

He made my mouth water by recalling his early days in Walworth where his father, foreman in a glassware firm, brought up a family of eight on 30s. a week. The 4d. admission to Gatti's music hall included a ticket for a glass of beer. At half-time you went next door for a pennyworth of fish-and-chips with lashings of vinegar. At the pub you got a glass of ale and a sandwich for 1d., ale with bread-and-cheese and pickles for 2d.

Eggs were 24 a shilling, potatoes 6lb. for 2d., carrots, turnips and onions—called "block ornaments"—1d. a lot, best gammon rashers 8d. a lb., and coal 1s. a cwt.

On May Day, Jack-o'-the-Green paraded the streets, and there was dancing round the maypole. On St. Valentine's Day the shops were stacked with lovely cards and nasty ones for people you didn't like.

Are we any happier to-day? Except for less unemployment, Ernie wonders. "Wages go up, and up go prices," he says, "and where are we?"

He's happy driving his taxi and wouldn't choose any other life. But sometimes he thinks he should have been an actor. His sister, Millie Dixon, was a comedienne and clog-dancer at the old Surrey and other halls in the piping days of Dan Leno—so it must be in the blood.

"Taxi, sir?" says Ernie. "Jump in. I'm seventy-five, but I don't feel a day older than when I began. . . . Eight children by my first wife, three by my second. . . . Shall I carry the luggage upstairs for you? We always like to oblige. . . . . "




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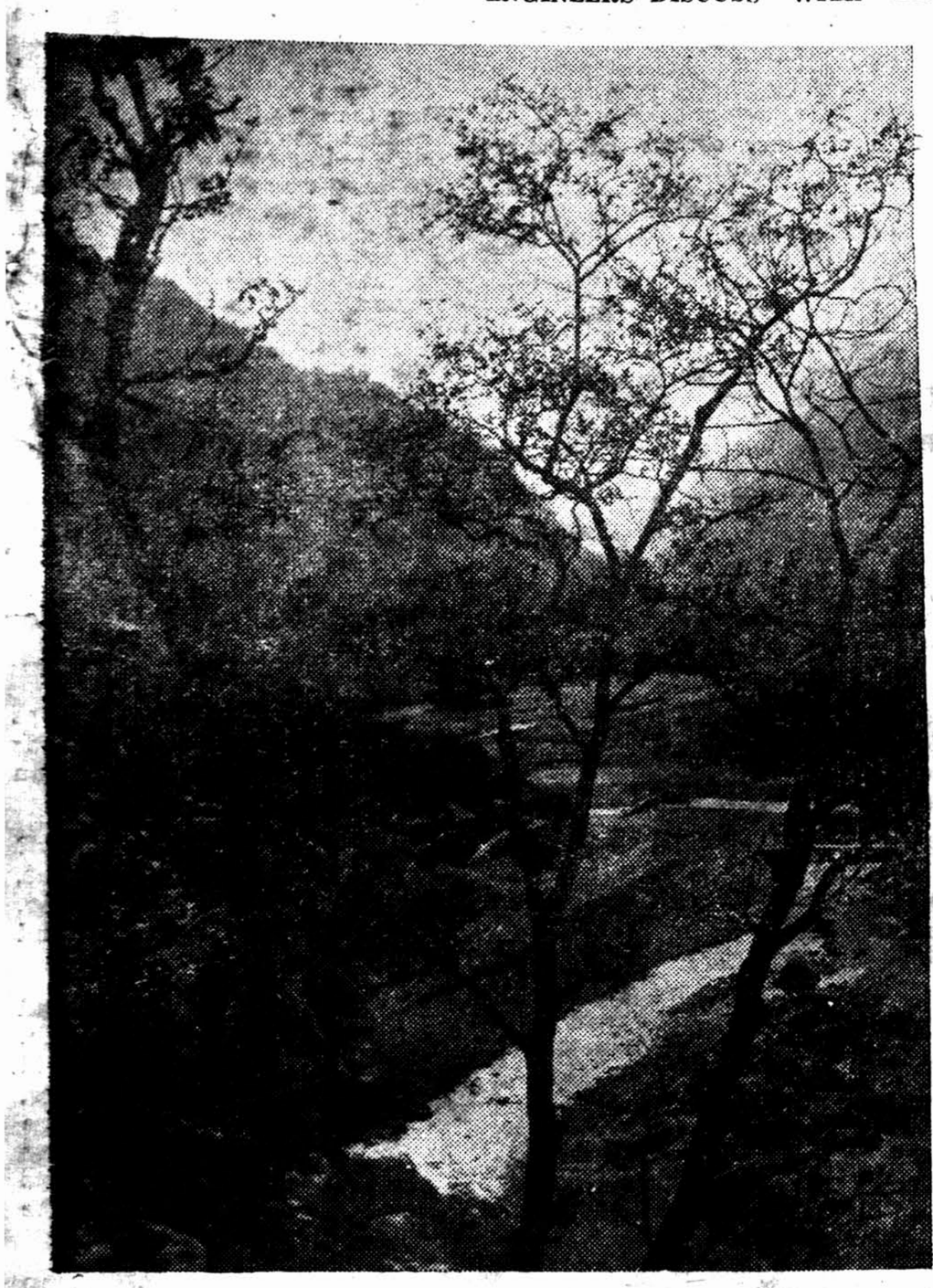
# U. P. POWER PROJECTS

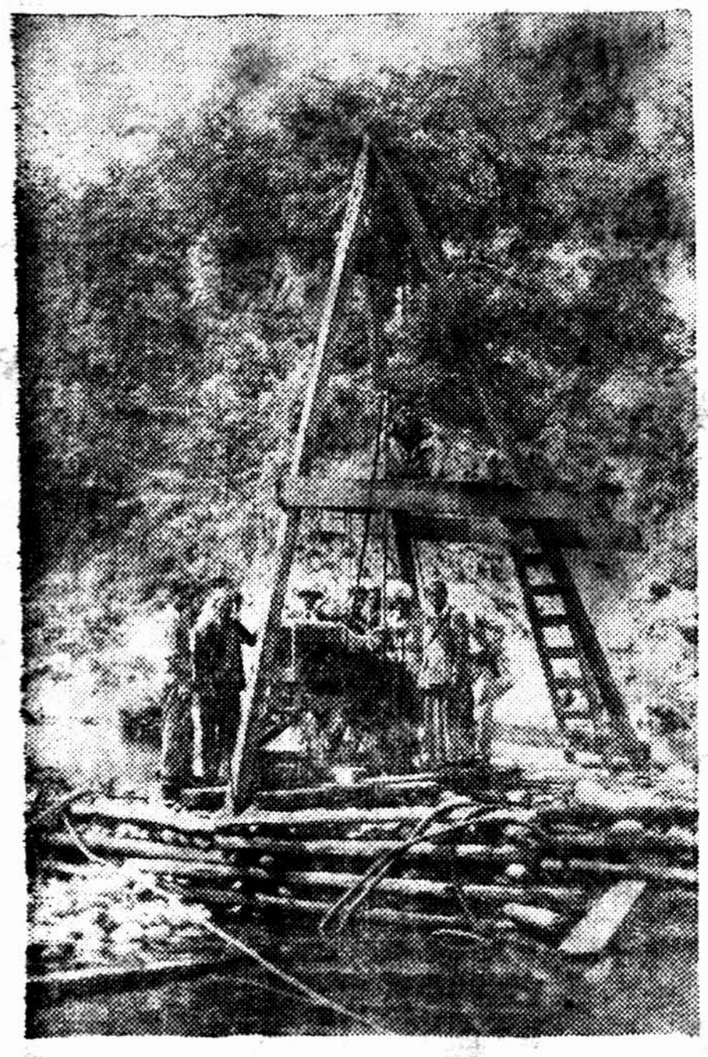
(Story On Page 21)

ENGINEERS DISCUSS WITH DR. SAVAGE, (Second from Left) THE PROSPECTS OF MARORA DAM.

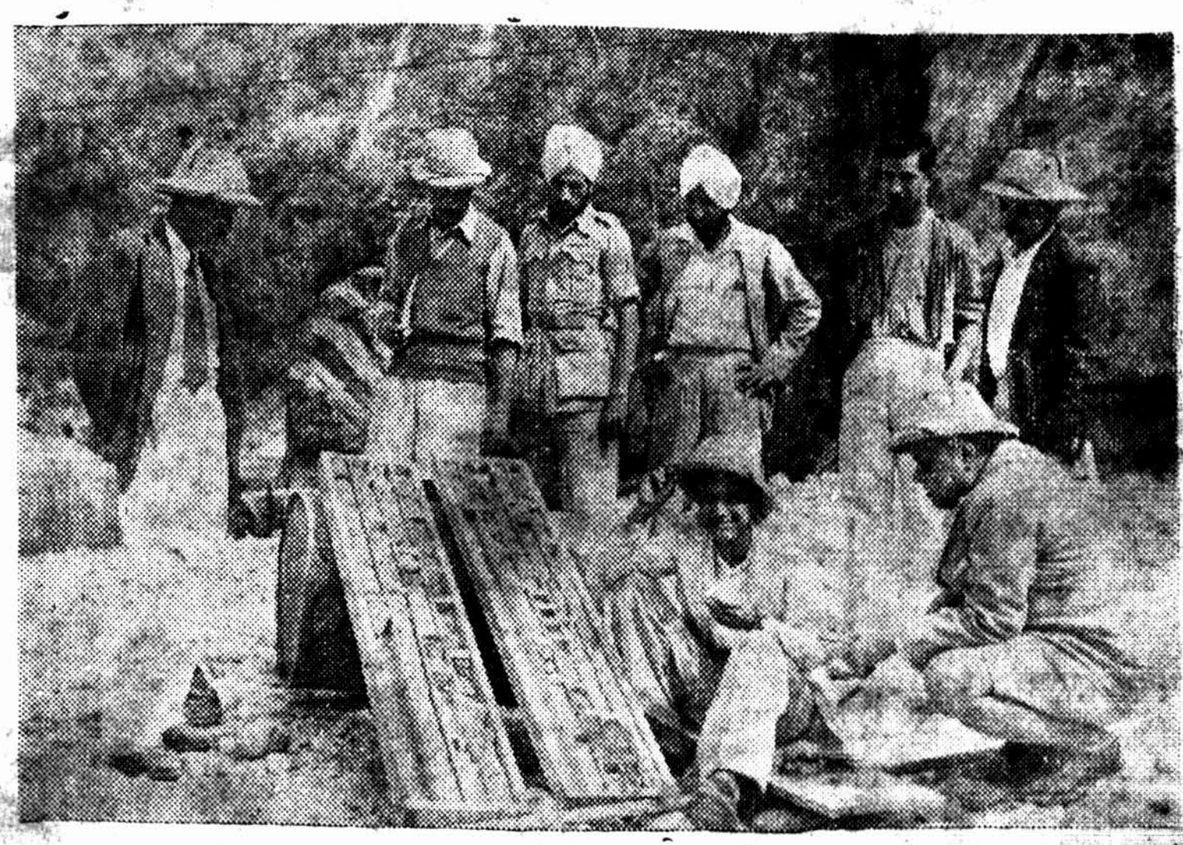


A VIEW OF NAYAR RIVER.

MEN WORKING INSIDE A TUNNEL.



A TUNNELLING MACHINE AT RAMGANGA DAM SITE



THE GEOLOGIST EXAMINES THE ROCK CORES OBTAINED BY DRILLING

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